

THE  
MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. V.—FOR JUNE, 1796.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

ON SMALL AND LARGE FARMS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS it appears to be your laudable intention to render your Publication not the instrument of party on any subject, but the medium of truth on all, I doubt not your attention to any argumentative objections to the doctrine of your correspondent, on the subject of Large Farms. (See Mon. Mag. April 1796, page 188.)

Since agriculture has obtained so much of legislative and individual attention, we may entertain sanguine hopes of its improvement; but, in the reasoning of both on the subject, there seems to be too great a tendency to consider agriculture as a perfect anomaly in the list of arts; as a branch requiring a totally different mode of culture from any other that springs from the same root; as demanding, at one time, the most assiduous attention to foster it into pampered luxuriance, and, at another, the most unrelenting severity to prune its exuberant shoots. The logic of Adam Smith has, at length, *almost* persuaded us to think, that trade, and commerce, in general, will prosper most when left to act alone, uninterrupted by any authority, but reason; or any legislative restrictions upon the individual, but such as are necessary to secure the more complete free agency of the whole. Whether your correspondent's proposal, of limiting the extent of farms, be a regulation of this nature, I will now enquire.

Scarcely any farms, he complains, are to be found of less than 200l. 500l. 900l. or even 1000l. per annum; and he seems to consider 50 acres to be the proper mini-

mum of a farm, and 150 the maximum.

—We will first consider the propriety of the minimum here proposed. One great source of ill management, in farming, is the keeping an unnecessary number of horses, or oxen, to cultivate the soil. Two horses, in some counties, are made to perform the work which four, or six, are employed to execute in another. This profusion is generally condemned. But is there not an equal loss of labour, whether you have twice the number of horses necessary to cultivate your soil, or half the quantity of soil necessary to employ your horses? and it is undoubted, that the same number of cattle, which are necessary to the management of 50 acres, would be equal to the management of 100. Cattle are not the only article of loss, in this case. Every implement of husbandry, which is not fully employed, is so much capital sunk without an adequate return; and so much, of consequence, lost to the individual, and to the community. The other objections that occur, respecting this minimum, will be included in the remarks suggested by the consideration of the maximum.—It is objected, that the farmers of 100, or 150 acres, cannot afford to lose any crops from neglect, which he of 1000 acres *may*; and (from the impossibility of attending to the whole) it is thought, necessarily *must*. Now, sir, instead of saying, that “the small farmer cannot afford to *lose* any crops,” I would assert, that he cannot afford to *produce* them. The opulence of an extensive farmer is supposed to inspire him with neglect. But what constitutes this opulence, but the largeness of his capital? and it is well known, that the productiveness of land is, generally, in proportion to the capital expended

pended on its cultivation \*. If some neglected corners be observable on a large farm, the deficiency they occasion can never be put in competition with the surplus, arising from the high cultivation of the rest; and, indeed, it is the profits of this high cultivation, which render the "occupier too opulent to care so much about" the minutiae. The calculation, that a farm of 1000 acres produces less grain, by one sixth, than if the same had been divided among nine or ten farmers, is extraordinary in itself; but the assertion on which it appears to be formed, is still more so.—The great farmer, it is said, has certainly not so much manure, in proportion, as he who farms to a less extent.—The author of this, one would suppose, was acquainted with no manure for a farm, but what was collected from the dunghill of the house, and then, indeed, as the farm increased, the proportion of manure would diminish. But is there no method of raising manure from the produce of the farm itself? and will not that produce be in proportion to the extent of the farm, and to the capital employed in its cultivation? Again, a small farmer, of a small capital, collects his hay and his straw, carries them to market, and brings their value back in coin: an extensive farmer, with a large capital, buys cattle to fatten on the produce of his fields; and, when they are sold off, they leave, to the farmer, their value in coin; and, to the farm, its hay, turnips, and straw, in the shape of manure. Let me ask your correspondent, then, which of these two methods is likely to accumulate the greatest proportion of manure? and which is likely to produce less grain, by one sixth, than the other? Will he who mows and sells the produce of his meadow lands, or he who consumes that produce at home, have the greater quantity of manure left to encrease the fertility of that portion of his farm, which is to supply the community with grain †?

\* Even where the small and the great farmer perform the same operations, the certainty of success is much in favour of the latter: for where critical seasons are to be caught, either for the sowing or reaping of critical crops, or the preparation of the soil, he who can centre on one object the greatest number of hands, will evidently accomplish it with less risk.

† It is evident that the same reasoning which proves a superior produce of grain on large farms, would, in like manner, demonstrate a superior proportion of every other article: the objection to large farms, therefore, which this

The case, I believe, is, that when farms are so subdivided, as to be within the reach of such as can "scrape together 40l. or 50l." all that the occupants can hope, is, to live and pay the rent. They have scarcely capital sufficient to conduct them to this point of mediocrity, by tilling the soil in order to reap its *spontaneous* productions.—By continually cropping, and carrying off the crops, the soil is exhausted; and exhausted too, perhaps, in supplying nutriment to nearly equal quantities of weeds and edible plants; for weeding, manuring, draining, fencing, and all the *adscititious* aids to nature, are beyond the compass of their little capital to afford.

"Nothing, perhaps" (says your correspondent) "is less subject to monopoly, than corn."—Is it, then, his opinion, that that which is least subject to monopoly, should be most subject to restriction?—"But, that it may be monopolized" (he maintains) "the preceding year has afforded too many examples"—and the "overgrown farmers" he considers as the monopolizers. In the *first* place, he must allow, that the scarcity of corn in the market, last year, may have arisen, in a great measure, from a deficiency in the preceding crop, in consequence of a want of labourers to cultivate the soil, and the inability of small farmers to pay the increased price of labour—that has been the consequence of the war. In the *second* place, it remains to be proved, that the corn, which has been withheld from market, has been withheld from a spirit of monopoly. The peculiar openness of the winter having enabled farmers to continue their agricultural operations through the whole of the season, little opportunity of thrashing corn has occurred; farmers generally, and judiciously, deferring that work, till the expected time, when they can no longer employ their labourers out of doors, and when, if the business of thrashing does not remain, they must lie idle. And here again it must be observed, that, if the farmer were inclined to carry on both operations together, the scarcity of hands would be an obstacle of no trifling consideration.

In the third place, it remains to be proved, that, if the corn *were* withheld from a spirit of monopoly, the farmers

writer afterwards urges from the supposed consequence of a scarcity of milk, can have no force from the inadmissibility of the fact. The objection from a scarcity of poultry, which he urges at the same time, is, as an article of luxury, too trivial to be considered in questions of national prosperity.



were the monopolizers. I have shown, that those who withheld their *own* corn, probably, did so from other causes than a spirit of monopoly; and, with respect to such as bought the corn of others, they could not be aided, in so doing, by the extent of their farms, but by the unemployed surplus of their capital. Now a man of an extensive farm is, of all others, the least likely to have an unemployed surplus to sport in such speculations: the very extent of his farm must serve to fix his capital at home; and I believe it will be generally acknowledged, that the profession of a farmer and a cornfactor are seldom, if ever, united. That the small farmer is obliged to "sell his grain at the usual times, to pay his landlord, and his current expence," is a truth, which comprises in itself a strong argument against the subdivision of farms; for, in consequence of this necessity, be the other avocations of his farm ever so necessary—be the seasons ever so critical—the farmer is obliged to employ his labourers to thrash his corn, and to carry it to market; and when he comes there, the same necessity has driven so many of the same neighbourhood, to the same conduct, that the market is glutted, and the price so low, as not to yield him the reasonable profits of his labour and capital employed: and these very small farmers selling so low, give the others an appearance of selling too high.

It is again objected, that large farms employ a less proportion of labourers.—If my former reasoning, on large farms being more highly cultivated, and a greater quantity of productive stock being maintained upon them, be admitted; it will supercede the necessity of any specific reply to this objection, as it would imply a greater proportion of produce from a less proportion of labour.

But the proof adduced in support of the objection, will claim some attention. The consequence of large farms, it is said, is the increase of the poor: and the fact is exemplified in instances of inclosures, where farms become extended, and "the poor rates almost double."—Now is it not equally notorious, that every parish dreads the establishing of a manufactory within its limits, because the poor rates are generally almost doubled? But shall we argue, from thence, that the number of labourers employed in the parish is less? So in inclosures and large farms, where more ground is more highly improved, shall we say, that the number of labourers is diminished? or that the general population is increased, and *therefore* that the poor rates are augmented?

Again, it is alleged, that large farms destroy the gradation of ranks, and that there is now a much greater difference between a farmer and his labourers, than between him and his landlord.—The alteration, then, is this:—there were three ranks, landlords, farmers, labourers—two of these continue the same, but the remaining third is considerably increased in respectability: whether this be an improvement or deterioration of the whole, I leave, Mr. Editor, to your consideration. In fact, the improvement of agriculture is one of the most important objects that can occupy either the legislature or the individual. It is now perceived, that this improvement can only be effected by judicious experiments, conducted under the auspices of science, and liberal information. But if farms be frittered away, till they become an object not worthy the time and attention of men of knowledge and liberal education, a stop will, at once, be put, to the only means of making any speed or effectual progress in the art. Your's, &c.

Durham, May 8, 1796.

G.

For the Monthly Magazine.

#### ON ECCLESIASTICAL REFORM.

THE learned Italian annalist, Muratori, says of Pope Julius III, "that he *had thoughts* of reforming the court of Rome; but left the care of putting it in execution to his successors." *E pensasse anche a riformar la corte di Roma; con lasciarne nondimeno la cura a suoi successori.* I do not find that any of his successors have done more than *think* of it; and the probability is, that with all its multiplied offences on its head, full ripe in iniquity, and no longer able to maintain its sway over the minds of men, it will fall, an unpitied and unreformed victim, to the spirit of the times. This, when it happens, will be an event whence much edification may be derived; but cannot we derive some anticipated wisdom from the prospect of it? May we not, with advantage, apply the case nearer home?

Some eminent persons in the church of England, have also *had their thoughts* of reforming, and have even loudly declared their conviction of the necessity of it. Such opinions have, at times, found their way even to those, who, by their station, seem to have had it in their power, to bring about the desired reformation. I believe, I do not wrong the present pious bishop of London, in mentioning him as one whose name was pledged to the principle of reform; nor can it be doubted,

that several others on the venerable bench have entertained the same sentiments. Yet—nothing is done. Not only have liturgies and articles remained just as they were; but church policy, church claims, and the spirit of the church, have not undergone the least alteration, except it be in rendering them more rigorous, and less disposed to any compromise with the rising spirit which is so hostile to them. Some, perhaps, may think this conduct to be politically right; but before such a conclusion is admitted, it may be proper to make a few reflections.

And, first, is it of no consequence to render religion more rational? Has all the talk about it been idle wrangle? Are the ends in view, such as may be effected by error as well as truth, by authority as well as argument, by compulsion as well as persuasion? It is presumed, that few will choose to give the adversary such an advantage as to allow all this. Then, with respect to the proper season—will the eternally repeated plea “this is not the time,” avail any longer? What! is it not time to do every thing towards rendering religion pure and amiable, when so many are aiming at her very existence? Ought she now to associate herself with force or fraud, when every establishment founded on these bad principles totters to its basis?

To be very explicit, I shall say, that the admirably skilful defences of Christianity upon *general* grounds which have lately proceeded from churchmen high in station and character, must lose a great deal of their efficacy, as long as their authors are in a situation of being incapable of giving a plain answer to the question, “What is this religion that you are persuading us to receive—is it faithfully represented in the articles you have subscribed, in the forms your duty obliges you to use? It signifies little to tell me, (an occupied and unlearned man) *where* it is to be found; have *you* satisfied yourselves with what is to be found there? is your closet system the same with your pulpit one? or, do you join in deluding us about a matter which you represent as of infinite importance?” Such questions as these *will* be asked; and surely the reply should be at hand.

I know, the fashionable doctrine of the day is, that *every* established religion, in its union with common morality and orderly government, possesses sufficient claims to the attachment and support of all good members of society; and the

mutual civilities which have of late passed between popery and protestantism, sufficiently show that they are, at present, desirous to display to the world their points of agreement, rather than of difference. But truth is not of so compliant a disposition as policy; and the appeal having been once made to her, cannot now with consistency be shifted off to an inferior court. It may be depended upon, that from the moment in which all religions are considered as equal, and are supported upon common grounds, the real influence of all is near its end. Among the numerous alarms France has afforded, *this* ought to be added; that a religion, kept up with all the circumstances of pomp and parade, and allied to every thing great and powerful in the state, may so entirely have lost its hold on the belief and affection of its nominal professors, that when its operation is most wanted, it shall be found no longer to have an existence. It has stalked about, *magni nominis umbra*, the ghost of its former self; and when pressed by the hand that would lean upon it, it shrinks from the touch, a mere air-blown form of sacerdotal vestments.

I believe there is no way of preventing this catastrophe, but by removing from the clergy all suspicion of their *acting a part*; by a disunion of the interests of truth from those of temporary and partial expedience; and by a manly consistency and undisguised openness in those who undertake the defence of a revelation, which, if true, can admit no artifice or concealment.

London, May 29th.

MONITOR.

For the Monthly Magazine.

LETTER TO A FRIEND, ON WARBURTON, AND HURD. No. II.

My dear F.

WHEN I took leave of you in my last, I had been endeavouring, you will recollect, to remove any suspicion of designed detraction which might arise from the application of a certain epithet to a celebrated critic. Thus prepared, allow me to say, that it is impossible the *learned* Commentator on Horace could mean to under-value, in the smallest degree, *any*, nay, that he should not venerate in the highest, *every* observation, which, at any time, in any manner, on any subject, fell from the pen, or from the lips of his revered friend, who not only



only united in his comprehensive mind, the respective excellencies of \* Aristotle and Longinus, but to these powers added an important science, unknown, it should seem, to either of the admired Ancients—(as will, no doubt, sufficiently appear to every competent judge of their critical performances, especially the Treatise of the former on Rhetoric)—a perfect insight into human nature; and thus “ennobling the exercise of literary by the justest moral censure, at length advanced criticism to its full glory.” Were it not for this awful reverence, which the RR. biographer has at all times, with equal sincerity, no doubt, as warmth of affection, expressed for every doctrine, every opinion, every line, every sentence in the multifarious works of his all-sufficient master; an indifferent reader, on perusing the curious paragraph we are examining, might be so far misled by the ambiguity of the diction, as almost to doubt whether the RR. biographer were, in reality, much displeased with the opportunity, which the editor of Hume’s Life afforded him, of disclaiming the merit of so fine a work; which he could not, he says, in seeming contradiction to what he had said in the preceding page, without injury to its author, take to himself. The RR. biographer seems, indeed, to suspect, that he makes but an awkward figure in disclaiming this so fine a work; as, in doing so, he was obliged to open the secret of their little stratagem, in which the grace of it, he says, mainly consists; intimating, you will observe, that this *little stratagem* had other graces to recommend it.

But we will attend the RR. biographer, if you are disposed to accompany me, through the remainder of his narrative. He now tells us, that having transcribed the remarks with little alteration, he wrote a short introduction and conclusion, merely to colour the proposed fiction. Here, at first, I was rather startled at the bluntness of the expression. The term *fiction*, unqualified by any softening adjunct, carries with it the idea of deceit, of something contradictory to truth. In this sense it is, no doubt, very properly applied to the subject under consideration; but from the general strain of panegyric which runs through the whole account, I con-

feffs, I was not prepared just in this place to expect such plain-dealing. We have seen in what light a *fiction* of the same sort has been considered by the world; and in what manner the unhappy author of it has been treated.

Thus prepared, the Remarks were sent to the press. Then, to crown the whole, it is declared, with an air of triumph, that the contrivance was not seen through: though the great contriver, with that modesty and diffidence so congenial to his disposition, was rather apprehensive it would have been. In this even *he* was mistaken. The disguise, thin as it was, answered its purpose in keeping the real author out of sight. Poor Chatterton was not, it seems, equally fortunate in the event of his contrivance. Here he was far out-done by these reverend masters in the art of imposition.

How far success, in the one case, may serve to ennoble, or the want of it, in the other, to debase an attempt, in moral estimation essentially the same, I will leave with the professors of casuistry to decide. The speculative moralist, unacquainted with the capricious tyranny of fashion and custom, when meditating in the retirement of his closet on the different nature of virtue and vice, would not surely easily be brought to abide by so precarious a criterion. Our friend H—s, for instance. Methinks I hear him now, in all the pride and conscious dignity of virtue, exclaiming, with the poet,

“A knave’s a knave to me in ev’ry state;  
“Alike my scorn, if he *succeed* or *fail*,  
“Spours a court, or Japhet in a jail.”

Pope.

That the moral quality of an action is in no degree affected by the relative situation of the agent, or by the success, whether good or bad, with which it may be attended, appears, indeed, to be an axiom in ethics so plain and cogent, as to force immediate assent. Yet a very little intercourse with the world will serve to show, that the general estimation of mankind is regulated upon far other principles. Success will always have a considerable influence on the public opinion. The importance and rank of the agent operates still more powerfully. Thus, what in a poor unfriended boy was fraud and forgery, is recorded by a RR. prelate, in terms of high commendation, as a little stratagem, reflecting no small share of honor on the original

\* See Dedication of Horace’s Epistles to Augustus, with an English Commentary and Notes,

original contriver, and his admiring coadjutor; two divines, of great expectation in their profession. I mean not to cast any slight or reflection on the respectable parties engaged in this extraordinary \* *adventure*, which the RR. biographer so minutely describes: but if they are to gain so much credit for the ingenuity and success of their *little stratagem*, let not poor Chatterton be irredeemably condemned for his contrivance, though perhaps not quite so ingenious, and certainly less successful. Adieu.

June 7, 1796.

O—N.

#### METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

Chichester, Apr. 2.

THOUGH not a young man, I am a young meteorologist, and, perhaps, have something of the eagerness, as well as the inexperience, which commonly accompanies a new pursuit: I was, therefore, much gratified in finding that the First Article of the First Number of your liberal and instructive Miscellany consisted of Remarks on the unusual Circumstances of the Temperature of the last Year. As I do not know that any connected observations on the weather, made in this part of the southern coast of our island, have been communicated to the public, I am willing to flatter myself, that my imperfect essays may open a way which may hereafter be pursued with some success. I shall subjoin a table of the mean state of the barometer, thermometer, and hygrometer (DE LUC's) the direction and estimated force of the wind, and the total of rain for the years 1794 and 1795, and another of the state of the thermometer for each month of the year 1795. As an introduction to these tables, I beg leave to give a brief explanation of the principles on which they are constructed, and shall be happy to be favoured with such remarks and corrections as any of your ingenious correspondents shall think proper to communicate.

In keeping my register, I have availed myself of a useful publication, entitled, "*The Meteorologist's Assistant, in keeping a Diary of the Weather.*" An observation is taken three times a day, viz. at 8, A.M. at 2, P.M. and at 8, P.M. The mean of the barometer and hygrometer is the mean of all these observations; that of the thermometer is only the mean of the two first, viz. those at 8 A.M. and 2, P.M. the reason of which I shall pre-

sently explain. The state of the wind is also noted only at the two first observations. The *force* of the wind is guessed at; reckoning a very gentle breeze at 0.5. and a violent hurricane at 4.0. estimating the intermediate degrees as correctly as may be. The method of noting the sum of the *directions* of the wind is, I fear, liable to objection. It is put down each time in the register NE. SSE. SSW. &c. as it happens to be. At the end of each month the number of times in which each letter N. E. S. and W. occurs, is reckoned; and so many times is the wind considered as having had, in that month, a northerly, easterly, southerly, or westerly direction, which is expressed in numbers, under these respective letters; and the sum of these numbers, through the twelve months of the year, is what is given in the first of the two following tables. I suspect, it would have been better, if I had considered all those winds to have a northerly direction which came from any point between north-west and north-east; and all those between north-east and south-east to have an easterly one, and so on: but my situation with respect to any vane, or weather-cock, that I could depend on, is such, as to prevent my making observations of this sort with any degree of correctness. With respect to the *force* of the wind, I have only to add, that when a very high wind or storm may have happened at night, or at a distance from the time of observation, the number expressing that degree of the wind's force is added to the numbers entered at the usual hours. In this matter any attempt at great exactness seems unnecessary; for if we had any machine or method fit to measure exactly the force of the wind, at any one instant, an observation every hour, and sometimes much oftener, would be requisite to give a correct statement of the sum of the wind's force during any one day. The same may be observed of the mean temperature of the day; we can only get at the relative mean of different climates and places: on this account, it is much to be wished, that thermometrical observations were every where taken at the same hours. I have made choice of the hours 8, A.M. and 2, P.M. because we have been favoured by Dr. HEBERDEN (*magnum et venerabile nomen!*) with a \* table of the mean heat of every month in the year, for ten years, from observations taken at those hours in London. From this view

\* See Warburton on Grace, chap. iv.

\* Philosoph. Transact. Vol. LXXVIII.



of the subject, I am led to think that the thermometer invented by the late ingenious Mr. Six, and adapted to show the greatest and least degrees of heat in the observer's absence, is an instrument of less consequence to the meteorologist than may have been imagined. The mean between the highest and lowest degree of heat, observed in any one day, may be very distant from the true mean of the temperature of the whole of that day: to this true mean we can only make an approximation, near, indeed, in proportion to the number of observations taken; but still it is only an approximation\*. Philosophers, I apprehend, have not yet ascertained at what hour of the day, or at what distance from sun-rising, the heat is nearest the mean heat of the whole day. M. DE LUC (*Sur les Modifications de l'Atmosphere*, No. 595) infers, from observations taken every fifteen minutes, that the heat is nearest the mean heat of the whole day, when the sun has passed through about one fifth part of his diurnal arch in the heavens. I apprehend, the result of all observations of this nature must vary much, according to different situations and exposures, to the prevalence of different winds in different climates, seasons, &c. &c. From some observations made every hour, from sun-rising to sun-set, on the varying temperature of the day, near the equinox just now passed, I find that the mean of the two observations at 8, A.M. and 2, P.M. approaches extremely near to the mean of all the hourly observations, from 6, A.M. to 6, P.M. which, on the other hand, was found to be very distant from the degree observed at 8 h. 24 min. A.M. the time of the true mean, according to M. DE LUC's observations; but I am sensible that observations very often repeated, at different seasons, and in very different circumstances of weather, &c. are requisite to ascertain this matter.

I use two thermometers, both made by eminent artists, and very exactly corresponding with each other: one, which I distinguish by calling it A, is placed in

a box open at bottom, at the distance of about an inch and a half from the wall, on the outside of a window, about sixteen feet and a half from the ground: it has a north-west exposure, and is completely in the shade till long after 2, P.M. but though not at all affected by the direct rays of the sun, I have certain reason to believe that this instrument is influenced by its reflected light and heat from some buildings extending at the distance of thirty or forty feet to the north and north-east. The other thermometer, which I call B, is placed about four feet and a half from the ground, at the northern entrance of a low arched way in the garden. It is perfectly screened from the influence either of direct or reflected light, yet the air has free access to it. The difference of the temperature denoted by these thermometers is sometimes very considerable. In a warm and clear summer day, with an easterly wind, A shall be sometimes five, six, or even seven degrees above B at 2, P.M. On the contrary, a cloudy sky and a westerly wind will bring them much nearer to each other at that hour. In the summer and autumn, at 8, A.M. A is usually half a degree, or one degree, higher than B, and at 2, P.M. it is from two to six degrees higher than B. In winter and spring, at 8, A.M. B is usually from half a degree to a degree and half higher than A; and at 2, P.M. from half a degree to two degrees lower than A. Very rarely, within these two years, has B been higher than A, at 2, P.M. though several times it has pointed at exactly the same degree at that hour. Any very considerable deviation from these relative heights of A and B, at the hours mentioned, has been usually followed by a proportional change in the temperature of the air, and very frequently by change of weather. The difference of the monthly mean of the two thermometers, when greatest (which is always in the hottest months) has been  $2^{\circ}.05$ ; when least, it has been  $0^{\circ}.27+$ . In the tables, the mean is that of B; the extremes those of A.

It is proper to remark, that the considerable difference observable in the state of the hygrometer for the two last years, must, in part, be attributed to this circumstance; that till the beginning of March 1795, this instrument was kept within doors, in a passage, at a great distance from any fire-place, and near a window which was frequently open: in this situation, however, it did not truly indicate the degree of moisture of the

\* Perhaps the best method of ascertaining the true diurnal mean of heat is that recommended by Mr. Six, of sinking a thermometer a few feet beneath the surface of the ground, in a shady situation; as the true annual mean has been thought to be most accurately indicated by the constant temperature of deep wells and springs. In this place, the springs lie too near the surface for this purpose.

external air, as fully appeared from the range of the instrument being encreased almost twelve degrees, on its being afterwards kept without doors, in a box contrived so as to give free access to the air, but to exclude rain and wind, and the rays of the sun.

TABLE I.

Years.	Barometer.			Thermometer.			Hygrometer.			Wind.				Rain.	
	Greatest Height.	Least Height.	Mean.	A Greatest Height.	A Least Height.	B Mean.	Greatest Moisture.	Least Moisture.	Mean.	Direction.				Force.	
										Direction.					
										N	E	S	W		
1794	30.64	28.82	29.964	82	27	52.015	86	52.5	66.465	221	287	404	375	515	24.545
1795	30.67	28.94	29.937	80	16	50.4	94.5	49.5	72.15	234	319	348	386	644	27.955

TABLE II.

1795.	Thermometer.		
	A Higheft	A Lowest	B Mean
January	44	16	28.05
February	50	25	36.85
March	54	27	41.55
April	65	38	49.67
May	75	43	56.77
June	73	44	58.57
July	76	53	60.36
August	76.5	55	63.13
September	80	52	63.17
October	67.5	46	56.54
November	57	25.5	43.43
December	54	35.5	46.6
January 1796	54.5	37.5	47.93

It is evident, that the inhabitants of this place experienced, during the rigour of the month of January, 1795, a comparatively moderate degree of cold. We had the advantage, in this point, over some other places in this county, and almost in the neighbourhood, as will appear from the state of the thermometer, observed at the following towns. Lewes is about 38 miles to the east of Chichester; Pulborough 17 miles to the north-east; and Arundel 10 miles only to the east, and at nearly the same distance from the sea.

At Arundel, January 23, 9, P. M. the thermometer stood at  $14^{\circ}$ .

At Arundel, January 24, 9, P. M. the thermometer stood at  $11^{\circ}$ .

At Pulborough, January 20, 8, A. M. the thermometer stood  $0^{\circ}$ .

At Lewes, January 20, at day break,  $1^{\circ}.5$ .

At Lewes, January 22, at day break,  $8^{\circ}$ .

At Lewes, January 25, at day break,  $3^{\circ}$ .

The lowest station of the thermometer that I observed here (January 23, 11, P. M.) was  $15^{\circ}$ . Indeed we have had abundant proof, from the experience of six several winters, within the last twenty-one



one years, that the situation of this city is peculiarly favourable to those who are liable to suffer from extreme cold: and, with respect to the beginning of the last year, many observations concur to show that the cold of that rigorous season was much more intense near the eastern coast of England, than in places farther to the west. In the month of May, there was a great and sudden transition from heat, unusual at that season, to cold, not less unusual. The thermometer, on the 22d, at 2, P.M. stood at 75°, and on the 23d, at the same hour, at 74°.5. At midnight, between the 24th and 25th, it stood at 42°, and the following night, at the same hour, at 40°. A person of credit, who was abroad early in the morning of the 26th, affirmed, that he suffered nearly as much from the cold as he had done any time during the preceding winter. On the morning of the 20th of June (after the night so fatal to the newly thorn sheep) inow was said to have fallen on some high and exposed ground to the north-west of this place. The month of September was still more remarkable here than in London; its mean heat, (as appears by Table II) exceeding that of August by 0°.04, and that of July by 2°.81.

M.

[The concluding part of this Letter, describing a remarkable Lunar Phenomenon, in our next.]

#### CONSUMPTION OF FOOD BY HORSES.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE late scarcity of food (if it be yet proper to call it *late*) has not been without its advantages in pointing out sources of economy and substitution, little thought of in happier times. It has likewise given ample occasion for the display of that charitable temper, which is one of the things that does real honour to our national character; and though the opulent have in general been able to gratify this disposition with little or no exercise of self-denial, yet many, even in that rank of life, have shown a very laudable readiness to sacrifice their habitual comforts, for the sake of contributing to the public good. I have known those who would no more have indulged in a hot roll at breakfast, than have committed one of the seven deadly sins; and those who discarded all bread from their diet, as rigorously as a Bramin abstains from beef and mutton. I shall not enquire how far a solicitude for wiping away all

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reproach from the present blessed Church and King crusade has usurped the place of real regard to the poor, in exciting to these mortifications—let them have full credit for all their *apparent* humanity: nor shall I rigorously scrutinize into the good effects produced by the consumption of the food of the poor by the rich; though it is manifest, that as all must subsist upon something or other, the general stock of provisions could not be very essentially aided by a mere interchange of articles. But my purpose, in the present letter, is, to show to the really patriotic and humane, a mode by which their economical sacrifices may be made infinitely more efficacious, than by these trivial and dubious exertions.

Nothing can be more demonstrable than the clear loss of eatable products, incurred by keeping *horses* not employed in productive labour; and, perhaps, of all the imputed causes of that deficiency of supply from our own sources, which we have of late years experienced, none goes so far in explaining the fact, as the excessive increase of these animals, for the uses of luxury. I know not what calculation most to rely upon of the proportion of food consumed by a horse and a human being; but that of one of the former expending as much as three of the latter, cannot but be very moderate. Let us now suppose the common case of a married pair retired from business—a widow lady—an old batchelor—or a couple of maiden sisters—in circumstances which authorize them to keep their chariot and pair. They live, perhaps, in a village near town, or in some provincial capital. The carriage is, undoubtedly, a convenience, as well as a credit: it takes them a morning airing, a dinner or tea visit, and parades at the church door on Sundays. But what is the *public cost* at which this elegant luxury is maintained? Reckoning the quadrupeds alone, brought up and trained with great care and expence, and certainly the best fed of their species, it is the standing maintainance of at least six human creatures, and that, upon the scanty establishment of only the pair of coach horses, without the footman's horse to attend in country excursions. But the coachman is likewise to be considered—one of the fattest and laziest of *his* species too; and, though adding to the number of human beings, yet kept at twice the expence of others, at least as valuable, and probably as happy as he. Let, now, the possessors of this sober, and apparently innocent luxury reflect, that they are thereby consuming the entire means of comfortably subsisting

3 B

seven

seven fellow-creatures; and, after that, let them please themselves with eating potatoe bread and rice pudding!

"But what can we do without a carriage?" they may say: "we are aged, infirm, sickly, and accustomed to indulgence." It is easy to reply, you may do as well as the class a little below you, who keep their health, and enjoy life, with no other conveyance than their legs on common occasions, and a public carriage on particular emergencies. You may at least as usefully take the air, by walking in your garden or the neighbouring fields, as shut up in a rolling room; you may visit, as far as visiting is good, in the same manner; and if, on a wet Sunday, you are sometimes obliged to read a sermon, and the lessons of the day, at home, instead of being accessory to the colds and coughs of tender horses and coachmen, probably your duty will be as effectually performed. "But why address yourself to us alone? why not expostulate with the nobility and gentry, who keep their half dozen carriages, and a stable full of hunters, and their racers at Newmarket besides—or your young bucks that drive four in hand, in phaetons and curricles?" Because I believe *you* have some regard to the welfare of your inferiors—they have none.

If these good people should have any uneasy apprehensions concerning the falling-off of the revenue, from their ceasing to contribute to the horse and carriage tax, let them make themselves perfectly tranquil in the assurance that our heaven-born minister will find out ways and means sufficient of getting at his share of their property, and will gain ample retribution for the decrease of an old tax, by the substitution of a new one. It is clear, too, that the saving of 100l. or 150l. per ann. will enable them with ease to double or triple their quota to the public by patriotic donations, or other species of expenditure. One of the latter, I shall take the liberty of pointing out. Let them lay in annually an additional pipe of port, to give away as a medicine to their poor neighbours in those dreadful fevers which hardship and low diet render so frequent. Of this excellent cordial, now totally out of the reach of the poor, the additional tax is said at present to amount to as much as the whole cost before Mr. Pitt's administration.

Your's, &c.

MISIPPUS.

June 4.

## THE ENQUIRER. No. V.

QUESTION 5. *What has been the probable Origin of Idolatry?*

*Τὰυτὰ μὲν γὰρ αὐτὰ νοῦνται θεῶς, ἃ καὶ ἴδω.*

IT IS IMPOSSIBLE THAT THESE THINGS SHOULD HAVE BEEN MISTAKEN FOR GODS.

*Plut. de Isid.*

WHILE curiosity contents herself with gazing in astonishment at wonderful phenomena in the natural and moral world, philosophy is industriously employed in tracing them to their origin; and is never satisfied till she can assign a probable cause of their existence. Among the appearances which the history of mankind affords to attract admiration, and to excite enquiry; few will be found more surprising than the practice, which has, at different periods, prevailed in every part of the world, of offering religious worship before certain natural bodies, animal or vegetable, or before images formed of wood, stone, or metallic substances, by human art. This is a practice of which we find innumerable traces in the most remote periods of historical record; which, amidst all the changes that time has produced in opinions and customs, has never been lost; and which, after all that religion and philosophy have done to enlighten the world, is still prevalent in many countries.

In former times, while the wise Roman was ridiculing the superstitious Egyptian, for worshipping gods produced in his garden\*, he was himself paying adoration before a piece of inanimate sculpture. In the present day, while the African negro is bowing before his *fetiché*, and the Asiatic Indian before his marble block, or grotesque image, the catholic Christian is kneeling at the foot of his saint, or his crucifix. What does this practice import; and whence has it arisen? It is difficult to believe that the term *idolatry*† has, in its strict sense, ever been applicable to any people: it is not conceivable, that men should ever have been so stupid as to worship a statue, and think it a man; or a block of wood or stone, and think it a god. When the honours of deification were bestowed on Augustus, the rites of his temple were not performed to the statue, but to the *manes* of the emperor. When worship was performed in the tem-

\* O sanctas gentes, quibus hæc nascuntur in hortis Numina! Juv.

† From *εἶδος*, an image, *λατρεύω*, to adore. ple



ple of Jupiter, the homage was not paid to the statue, but to the god. In Greece, in Egypt, and in every other country, the case must have been the same. The worship of idols, as such, is not to be found, in modern times, even among the most ignorant and superstitious people. Bernier, a judicious traveller, relates, that he conversed with one of the pundits at Benares, on the worship of idols among the Hindoos, who told him, that though they had in their temples many statues, both of superior and inferior divinities, before which they prostrated themselves, presenting them flowers, rice, oil, and other articles, with much ceremony, nevertheless, they did not believe that the statues were the divinities themselves, but only their image, or representation; and that they honoured them only on account of the beings which they represented; that they were placed in the temples only to furnish the people with some visible object to fix their attention, and that, when they prayed, it was not to the statue, but to him whom it represented (a).” There has never been a time, or place, in which men have believed, that by the incantation of a few holy words, a piece of wood, or stone, could be converted into a divinity. Idols have been, in all ages, the images, or representatives, of beings whose existence has been the object of popular belief.

Concerning the origin of the use of these symbols, and the manner in which they were first introduced, a due attention to a few leading facts in the ancient history of religion, may, perhaps, lead us to a satisfactory conclusion. The Hebrew writings, though they enable us to look back to a very remote period, cast little light upon this subject. The account given, in the book of Genesis, of Rachel's theft of her father Laban's *teraphim*, or gods\*, proves, that domestic idols were in use at this early period; but in what manner, or for what purpose they were employed, does not appear. The idolatry of Egypt, and other neighbouring nations, is sometimes mentioned in the Mosaic history, but without conveying to these distant times much distinct information concerning its nature and origin.

From various other records, we learn, that in ancient nations the most prevalent superstition was the worship of the heavenly bodies. In Chaldea, which formed a part of the kingdom of Babylon, anterior to the establishment of the Egyptian

monarchy, we find early traces of this worship. Believing the sun, the planets, and the stars to be gods, who directed the destiny of mortals, the Chaldeans practised the art of astrological divination, and performed religious rites in honour of these divinities (a). We have the authority of the learned Jew, Maimonides (b), for the early existence of this worship in Arabia, under the name of Sabism: and it is probable, and is, indeed, asserted by their historian, Abulfaragius (c), that this worship was borrowed, in very remote times, from the Chaldeans. In Egypt, according to Diodorus Siculus (d), the most ancient inhabitants acknowledged two great divinities, the sun and moon, under the names of Osiris and Isis, by whom they believed the world to be governed, and on whom they supposed the birth, growth, and perfection of all the productions of nature to depend. The fabulous history of these two divinities, preserved by Diodorus Siculus and Plutarch, may be interpreted as allegorical descriptions of their motions in the heavens, and of their influence, real or supposed, on the productions of the earth. The same remark is applicable to the Grecian fables of Hercules, whose twelve labours were probably allegorical representations of the sun's course through the signs of the zodiac. Among the Persians, we learn from Herodotus (e), Strabo (f), and many other writers, that the sun was worshipped, under the name of Mithras: and to this day a Persian sect exists, called Guebres, descendants of the ancient disciple of Zoroaster, who worship the element of fire. The same worship is found among the Indians. Alexander offered sacrifice to the sun upon the borders of the Ganges, on his victory over Porus (g). The practice of the Indians, mentioned by Lucian (h), of worshipping the rising sun, is continued to this day by the Bramins of Hindostan. In various parts of the east are still found remains of ancient edifices consecrated to the sun. If farther proof were necessary, of the general prevalence of this worship in ancient times, authorities might easily be accumulated to attest, that the first gods of the Greeks were the heavenly bodies; that in the most enlightened periods of Greece and Rome, the sun, and other heavenly bodies, were

(a) Crawford's Sketches of the Hindoos.

\* Gen. xxxi. 30.

(a) Job. xxxvii. 27. Diod. Sic. l. ii. c. 6. Herod. l. i. c. 181. (b) Mor. Nev. p. 3. c. 26. (c) Hist. Dynast. p. 2. (d) L. i. c. 10, 11. (e) Clio. c. 131. (f) Lib. xv. (g) Q. Curt. l. ix. c. 1. (h) de Salt.

worshipped under various names; that the same kind of worship prevailed in the ancient northern nations, both of Asia and Europe; that traces of this worship are found among the African and American savages; and that among the Peruvians the sun was worshipped in magnificent temples.

From the preceding detail, it evidently appears, that in almost all countries, the most ancient worship was that of the heavenly bodies. In this worship, it is probable, that the multitude considered the sun, planets, and stars, as ultimate objects of adoration; but that the more enlightened looked beyond these visible bodies, to one supreme, invisible power, the first spring of their motions, and the primary cause of their influence in terrestrial affairs. However this was, it is certain, that men did not conceive these objects of their worship to be insensible masses of matter, but believed them to be animated and intelligent beings: for worship, without intelligence in its object, would be an absurdity too gross for the most ignorant savage to adopt.

While men confined themselves to the simple worship of the heavenly bodies, they were rather polytheists than idolators. If they were at all chargeable with idolatry, it was in making use of the visible fires of heaven, as symbols of the invisible divinities which were supposed to animate them, or in bowing before the sun, as the visible image of the universal soul of nature. Idolatry may be strictly said to have made its first appearance when men began to pay homage to those divine powers, which they conceived to reside in various parts of nature, but chiefly in the heavenly bodies, through the medium of certain terrestrial symbols: and of this kind of symbolical worship, the earliest indications, which history furnishes, are among the ancient Egyptians.

Hieroglyphics, or emblematical characters, were in Egypt at a very early period, appropriated to religious worship; and this allegorical language was founded upon a real or imaginary analogy between terrestrial and celestial objects. Many of these hieroglyphic characters are still preserved; and, though it is found exceedingly difficult to decypher them, enough is discovered concerning them, to prove that they had an enigmatical meaning, depending upon resemblances, real or imaginary. These symbolical expressions the Egyptians employed both in their sacred writings and in their religious in-

stitutions. The images and statues of their gods were emblematical expressions of their characters and actions. An hieroglyphic statue of this kind is described by Eusebius (*i*), as representing the new moon. Its figure was that of a man with a hawk's head, who subdues the Hippopotamus, a fierce animal, which represents Typhon, the principle of darkness: the hawk, being a known symbol of the sun, is properly made the head of this symbolical figure, to denote that the moon receives its light from that luminary, as the body its life from the head.

In order farther to prove that animals were worshipped in Egypt, not on their own account, either through gratitude or fear, but as emblems of celestial divinities, we may advert to the ox, honoured in Egypt under the name of Apis. If this animal had been worshipped for its usefulness, as some suppose, it could not have been necessary that the sacred beast should have had the figure of an eagle drawn upon its back; upon its shoulders that of a full moon; and over its whole body characters expressive of productive power. Ælian relates (*k*), that the number of symbolical characters drawn upon the consecrated ox, was equal to that of the days of the moon. Hence it appears, that this animal was not worshipped as an ox, but as a representative of the moon, and as a collection of expressive emblems, relative, as Ælian says, to the order of the world and to nature. The ox, or bull, which was introduced by the Egyptian astronomers into the celestial sphere, represented the ox consecrated in the temples, under the name of Apis. The same theory may be applied to the lion, also consecrated in the temples of Egypt. This animal was introduced into religious worship, not through terror of his formidable powers, but on account of certain symbolical relations which he bore to the sun, and in reference to the influence which the sun had upon the earth, while passing through the sign of the zodiac which was appropriated to this animal (*l*). The Anubis, or dog, of Egypt, represented the dog-star, or Sirius, the companion of Osiris and Isis (*m*). According to Ælian (*n*), the dog was honoured in Egypt on account of the relation which the dog-star has to the over-

(*i*) Prep. Evang. l. iii, c. 11. (*k*) de Animal, l. xii, c. 7. (*l*) Ælian, ib. (*m*) Plut. de Isid. (*n*) Ælian, l. 10, c. 45.



flowing of the Nile, which it seems every year, by its rising, to cause. It was not, then, the dog which the Egyptians worshipped, but the divinity which was supposed to inhabit the star Sirius, and which, probably, because, like a faithful dog, it warned the Egyptians of the approaching overflow of the Nile, was represented by the consecrated dog Anubis.

To these instances, it would be easy to add many others, to prove, that the worship of animals or images, among the Egyptians, was, in fact, the worship of the divinities which they represented; and that the idols themselves, whether animate or inanimate, were nothing more than symbols. With respect to the relation which the consecrated animals or images in the temples, bore to the imaginary animals, or other figures, in the celestial sphere, it may be difficult to determine, whether, in some remote period, not the subject of historical record, the Egyptian astronomers marked the periodical phenomena of the heavenly bodies by symbols, which the priests afterwards adopted into their religious system; or whether the priests first consecrated certain animals, &c. as representatives of the celestial divinities in the sun, moon, and stars, and then the astronomer transferred them to the celestial sphere. But whichever of these suppositions be admitted, it remains evident, that the whole apparatus of Egyptian worship was symbolical, and that the idolatry of the Egyptians originated in the use of emblematical representations of the celestial divinities. Entire credit appears to be due to the account given of the ancient Egyptian worship by Lucian (c), who says, "The Egyptians divided the region of the heavens, in which the planets move among the fixed stars, into twelve portions, representing each by some animal, chosen from the tribes of fishes, men, wild beasts, birds, or cattle. Hence has arisen a diversity in their religious ceremonies; nor do all the Egyptians derive their divinations from all the twelve signs, but some make use of one sign, some of another: those who are under Aries, worshipping the ram; those under Pisces, refraining from fish; those under Capricorn, refusing to sacrifice a goat; and those under Taurus, paying religious honours to the bull; some propitiating one divinity, and some another."

A similar explanation may be given of other forms which idolatry assumed in ancient times. When, in the Grecian mythology, the powers of nature were personified, and conceived to wear a human form, and were therefore thought to be properly represented by statues, the idolatry remained the same, and consecrated statues, as the emperor Julian declares (p), were not regarded as gods, but as signs of their presence, that men might honour them by their means. The monstrous figures found in the temples of Hindostan, and among other Asiatic nations, are only combinations of symbols, or emblematical expressions, of the attributes and actions of the divinities worshipped by the inhabitants; and under forms the most grotesque, ludicrous, or indecent, is allegorically concealed some metaphysical dogma, or some mythological tale.

In fine, from a long series of evidence, it may be concluded, with a high degree of probability, that idolatry originated in the symbolical worship of the divinities which were supposed to reside in the heavenly bodies; and that whether the idol has been a negroe *fetiche*, an Indian monster, a Grecian statue, or a Christian image, it has been worshipped, not as being itself a god, but merely as representing, or, perhaps, in some instances, as animated by, some divine power.

Some writers have maintained that idolatry originated in the deification, after their decease, of men, who had distinguished themselves by military exploits, by the invention of useful arts, or by other important services to mankind; and that some of the numerous families of ancient divinities had this origin, seems probable from the fabulous history of Greece. But if the facts here adduced, and others, which are well known, be duly considered, it will be evident, that the class of gods which has arisen from human *apothecosis*, is of much more modern date than that of the celestial divinities, worshipped by symbols in Egypt, and other ancient nations; and that the worship of these human divinities is only to be considered as an appendage to that of the heavenly powers. When great men, after their decease, were ranked among the gods, it was by

*Anne novum tardis scias te mensibus addas,  
Qua locus Erigonen inter, Chelaeque sequentes  
Panditur: ipse tibi jam brachia contrahit ardens  
Scorpius, et caeli iusta plus partem reliquit.* GEORG.

(c) de Astrol.

(p) Fragment. op. p. 5:7.

an impious fiction of flattery, resembling that by which Virgil allots to Augustus a place in the zodiac, between Virgo and Scorpio :

From the preceding account of the origin of idolatry, it seems to follow, that idolatry, considered in a moral light, is, in ordinary situations, more an error of the head than of the heart : but the moral nature of idolatry is a question of considerable difficulty, which the Enquirer refers, for the present, to the consideration of his readers.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

TO the interesting account in your last number of the House of Savoy, &c. permit me to add the following. Your's, &c. M.

#### PRINCESS OF CARIGNAN.

This Lady, who is now in her forty-sixth year, and widow to the late Prince of Carignan, is of the House of Lorraine. Her wit, her beauty, and her amiable character have long rendered her one of the brightest ornaments of the Court of Turin, while her unaffected and engaging manners have endeared her to all ranks of people. Though somewhat passed her prime, the natural grace of her deportment, and the fine expression of her countenance, still continue to captivate. Her late husband, the Prince, died in the year 1780; and, as it is said, his death was owing to the following circumstance : An English gentleman who was then upon his travels, having become enamoured of a certain Marchioness, much famed for her gallantry, determined to express his attachment, by a midnight serenade, under the balcony of the beloved object, a customary compliment from every lover to his mistress. As all the first performers were employed on this occasion, it excited the curiosity of the Princess, who attended in the street, with a few ladies of her household, and some noblemen of distinction. After the performance was at end, the princess proposed to the English gentleman to take the band into the great square, that all the company present might enjoy a dance *al fresco*. This having been complied with, the princess sent for her husband's regiment,

and having ordered a wax-candle to be fixed in every soldier's *fusée*, a circle was formed to keep off the populace, and the princess, with her companions, continued to dance till a late hour in the morning. When this was known at Court, the King and Queen were highly offended; and when the Prince of Carignan next appeared at the levee, he received a most severe rebuke, for having permitted the Princess to degrade herself in such a manner. The prince was so much hurt by the circumstance, that he immediately fell ill of chagrin and vexation, and died in the course of a few days.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

#### ON THE COAL MINES, AT WORKINGTON.

[From Mr. Jars. See Mag. for May, p. 282.]

WORKINGTON is eight miles distance from Whitehaven. Many mines of coals are wrought in its neighbourhood; that which is nearest the town belongs to an individual, who has lately purchased the estate with the royalty. When he came into possession, only one seam of coal had been wrought: but he has chosen to make farther search, and has met with six workable seams, about nine or ten fathoms distant from each other. The upper seam is only two feet three inches thick; the least thickness which will pay for working in this country. The rest are all thicker; one is as much as seven feet; but it contains no more than four feet of coal; being separated by two beds of black earth, called *metal*, of which I have spoken above. This earth is extremely vitriolic. I have seen a heap of it which had effloresced, and heated till it took fire: it emitted a vapour which condensed into sulphur in the openings from which it proceeded. The lowest seam, which is sixty fathoms perpendicular at the engine pit, is four feet thick of pure coal, and of an excellent quality.

The mines of Whitehaven and Workington have always been subject to foul air, which has cost the lives of a great number of workmen. Six weeks before my arrival at Whitehaven, there had been six workmen dangerously wounded; and during my stay, there were two killed and many burnt in the mine at Workington.

This



This air is particularly dangerous, on account of its inflammable quality; since it instantly takes fire by the flame of a candle. To avoid this accident, they have many machines, called flint-mills. These are composed of a square frame of iron, about fifteen inches long by eight broad: in it are sent [*fixed*] two axes, on one of which is a toothed wheel, seven or eight inches diameter, which turns a pinion on the other, of the diameter of about an inch and a half. On the same axis with the pinion, is a small wheel of steel, four or five inches diameter, and very thin. By help of one of these mills, a man will give light to five or six workmen. He supports the machine against his belly on one side, and against some fixed place on the other: with one hand, he holds a flint [*larger than a gun flint*] against the edge of the steel wheel, and with the other turns a handle fixed to the axis of the large toothed-wheel, which turning in the pinion gives a very rapid motion to the steel-wheel; and this, by its friction against the flint, sends forth a copious stream of sparks.

This machine, though less dangerous than any contrivance hitherto known, is not, however, perfectly secure; since the sparks which it produces are capable of kindling the bad air [*when of a proper mixture of pure inflammable air*]. There was a very recent instance of this: at the time of the late accident, there was no fire or light in the place, except what was produced by the steel mills. When there is no circulation, and the foul air is too abundant, the sparks give no light at all. In this case, the workmen quickly leave the place; otherwise they would probably perish. They are sometimes extremely sick with it, and fall down senseless. They would undoubtedly perish by suffocation, if they were not quickly relieved by removal into the fresh air.

To prevent such accidents, they always set a number of men to work in the same place; and these have the precaution to call to each other every five or six minutes; notwithstanding which, there is not a week, that they are not obliged to bring out some of them into the air, quite senseless. The effect of the bad air, in this case, resembles that of an emetic, or a very irritating purge; it renders them sick for many days.

When the foul air takes fire, the surest way to avoid being killed, is, when they have time, to throw themselves flat on

the ground, and to bury their faces as far as they can in the mud.

Of those who die, some have scarcely any marks of burning; others are scorched all over; others, again, have no external wound at all. The effects of this foul air are very singular: they may be compared to those of gunpowder, fired in a close place. Those within reach of the flame, are quite roasted, or at least much burnt; the rest suffer by the rapid and great dilatation of the air, which immediately takes place; these are infallibly suffocated, if they do not secure themselves against the great condensation and compression of the air which succeeds, by throwing themselves on their faces in the mud.

We are assured, that when an explosion of foul air happens, there are fewer men killed by the fire, than by what they call *the return of the air* [*or blast*] and which may be called condensation. I have conversed with a *master miner*, who has been burnt four or five times, and who bears very evident marks of it upon his face and hands: he informed me, that he always avoided the return of the bad air, by throwing himself flat on the ground with his face in the mud. The two men who perished two days before I was in the mine, and with whom the above-mentioned person was, were killed by the return of the air, and were not at all burned; whilst those who were with them *were* burned, but in no danger of losing their lives.

Another very singular circumstance of which I was informed, is, that persons suffocated by the air, preserved heat in the joints of their bodies, and were not stiff till after two or three days. It is astonishing that, with such frequent accidents, they do not employ all imaginable means [*they do*] to save these poor unfortunate people, who probably do not die till a long time after the suffocation.

The upper seam of the mine at Workington is not at present wrought. It contains in its old workings, a vast quantity of foul air. From these to the day they have conducted a small tube, the mouth of which is not more than an inch and a half in diameter; from this tube, there continually issues a stream of bad air, which is set on fire and burns perpetually, throwing up a *jet* of flame, about a foot high above the mouth of the tube. This flame is easily extinguished, by giving it a blow with a hat: after which, if the finger be applied to the opening, a cool stream

stream of air is perceived to issue. I presented a candle at least six inches above the opening, and it took fire immediately. The flame is blueish, and like that which rises from spirits of wine. It is very extraordinary, that the fire does not communicate by this tube, with the body of foul air in the mine; into which it would be the height of imprudence to go with a light.

Not long ago, there was a similar tube above the mines at Whitehaven; but at present, all these works are open, and there is a complete circulation in the mine. The director at that time proposed to the magistrates, to conduct from the mine different tubes into every street of the town, and by this means to light the streets during the night.

When the explosion of foul air sets fire to the mine, which does not often happen, the most certain expedient is to stop the fire engine, and to suffer the waters to rise to the place where the fire is.

There are many conduits [*or air courses*] made with boards, and many doors in the mines, at Whitehaven, to introduce and renew the air in many works. These produce a very good effect; and serve as new proofs of the theory, which I have established in the 15th memoir, and of the application which I have given of it. A person need not be a very deep natural philosopher, to see that by means of the principles which I have established, it is not very easy to expel the bad air from dangerous mines. Accidents happen only because the air is not renewed, and because it is rarefied by an inflammable, bituminous, and very subtle matter, which continually evaporates from the bed of coal. What proves this is, that, after an explosion, the people may work for many days in the same place without danger. I have gone through many places in these mines, where workmen have formerly been killed, but where, at present, there is not the least danger, because a complete circulation of air has been introduced into them. The mines at Whitehaven are very convenient by their situation, for facilitating the renewal of the air; since the mouths of some of the pits are much more elevated than those of others. This is not the case at Workington, where the pit mouths are nearly upon a level: but by help of a conduit, of no great width, one of the extremities of which should be continued along the mine, in proportion as the works are advanced, while the other should terminate in the furnace of the fire engine, they

might establish a current of air, fully sufficient to secure the safety of the workmen.

It is reckoned, that the coal mines in the neighbourhood of Whitehaven, Workington, Harrington and Maryport, produce daily a thousand ton of coal, each of which weighs 14 cwt\*. Most of this coal is exported to Ireland, and sells on board the vessel at 3s. 4d. the above measure. The duty on coals exported, is reckoned about a shilling a Newcastle chaldron [*for three such tons*].

The coal taken at the mines, for the consumption of the country, is sold at twopence a ton less, but then the smaller coal only is sold in this way. It appeared to me, that the coal they burned in the town was very stony.

They have waggons and waggon ways, as at Newcastle. The coal is of the same species as that of Newcastle; but its quality is reckoned not quite so good.

#### IRON FORGE, NEAR WORKINGTON.

Near Workington, a small river falls into the sea, on which an iron forge has lately been established, at about half a mile from the town. By all appearances, it will become considerable. There is already one high furnace at work; and another is building. That which is at work, is supplied only with charcoal from Scotland. The same species of minerals are employed, as at Clifton furnace and Carron. The principal one is a kind of *the vitrée, glaskopf* of the Germans, which in England is called *kidney-ore*. The mine of this (from which also Carron is supplied) is three or four miles from the forge. Another kind is brought out of Lancashire; besides which, different kinds of *iron stone* are extracted near the forge.

The pig-iron which proceeds from this charcoal-furnace, is refined upon the spot into very good malleable iron. The furnace which they are building, is intended to smelt the ore with coaks, for the purpose of making only cast-metal goods, from the pigs thus obtained.

The waggon-way from the mine to the ships, passes directly by the foundry.

They are at present building a slitting mill, and forming several other establishments for the forging of anchors, and all sorts of iron goods.

* In 1794 {	Whitehaven	900 tons
	Harrington	300
	Workington	350
	Maryport	300
		<hr/>
		18500

OF



*For the Monthly Magazine.*

OF AN ARGUMENT FOR THE ANTI-  
QUITY OF HUMAN CIVILIZATION.

Seu Libra—seu tyrannus,  
Hesperiae Capricornus undæ,  
Utrumque nostrum incredibili modo,  
Consentit astrum. HOR.

THE signs of the zodiac are called Aries, Taurus, Gemini, Cancer, Leo, Virgo, Libra, Scorpio, Sagittarius, Capricorn, Aquarius, and Pisces. From observation, it is known, that at the vernal equinox the Sun formerly rose in Taurus: he now rises in Aries: he will rise in Pisces. This retrograde motion, or precession of the equinoxes, takes place, according to Newton, at the rate of about 50 seconds yearly, or 1 degree 12 minutes secularly. The equinox recedes, then, in 72 years one degree; in 2160 years, one sign; in 12,960 years, six signs; and will have performed the whole cycle of revolution in 25,920 years. After that period the equinoxes and solstices will again occur in precisely the same signs as at present.

Simple inspection sufficiently proves that these signs were invented and named at some period when the solstice occurred during the sun's stay in Cancer, and the equinox in Libra; the former emblem obviously alluding to the retrograde motion which the sun seems at that period to assume, the latter emblem to the equipoise of day and night, occurring at each equinox. The signs of the zodiac, then, came into use either about 900 years before the vulgar æra, when the summer solstice fell in the 15th deg. of Cancer, and the autumnal equinox in the middle of Libra, or about 13,860 before the vulgar æra, when the winter solstice fell in Cancer, and the vernal equinox in Libra. No intermediate period will account for the choice of these two emblems.

Which is the true date of the invention, authorities do not enable us to decide. Aristotle (*de Cælo*, l. ii. 12) merely says, that the Egyptians and Babylonians had accumulated many astronomical observations. Pliny (*l. vii. 56.*) repeats that some ascribe the invention of astronomy to the Assyrians, and some to the Egyptians. Diodorus Siculus (*l. i. 69.*) decides for the superior claim of the latter, and (*l. i. 81.*) reports that the Babylonians were an Egyptian colony. Tatian (*Orat. ad Græc p. 3.*) says, on the contrary, that the Egyptians went to school to the Babylonians for their astronomy. Macrobius, and the author of the astrological work ascribed to Lucian, point to Egypt as the source of astro-

nomic knowledge. But Herodotus (*lib. ii.*) although he ascribes to their invention the division of the year into twelve months, does not mention the zodiacal signs. Thus much, however, seems clear, that the Greeks had their astronomy immediately from the Egyptians.

Since, then, external testimony fails, appeal must be had to internal evidence.—In the nomenclature of the signs, it is obvious to expect a calendar of nature, a description of the successive phenomena of the year, a catalogue of agricultural labours practised in the country where this invention originated. Accordingly, if Cancer be supposed to have denoted originally the winter solstice, and Libra the spring equinox, the whole appears to be such an almanac for the climate of Egypt, and for no other. The Scorpion grows troublesome there in April. The time to begin warfare, to which the Bowyer seems to allude, was May, when the rising of the Nile was about to render the men useless at home. The Capricorn was a figure half goat and half fish, evidently descriptive of the partial inundation which has taken place in June: the goats can then browse upon the hills, while half the land is inhabited by fishes. The inundation continues through the watery sign of July. In August the flood abates, denoted by fishes taking an opposite direction. In September the Sheep can already be driven down into the meadow. In October the Bull is yoked to the plough. The Twins, or rather the Children, are emblematic of rapid growth. The Crab denotes the retrograde motion of the solstitial sun. The Lion indicates the tawny colour which the ears in January assume. And the Virgin is a gleaner crowned with corn, the favourite emblem of harvest. Can these signs, therefore, be any thing but an Egyptian almanac, and that more than 15,000 years old?

The substance of the foregoing argument was, I believe, first broached by Baillie, in his *History of Astronomy*, and has been restated by Dupuis, in his *Origin of all Worship*. It is formed to make a strong impression upon those who, with Toulmin, Monboddo, and others, incline to the doctrine of the eternity of the world.

Those who receive the more probable hypothesis of a recent \* and specific begin-

\* Hume's argument in this behalf, from the still imperfect dissemination of useful vegetables (*Dialogues concerning Natural Religion*, P. VI. p. 447) is very cogent.

ning of human population, may think the following reasons satisfactory for placing the invention of the zodiacal signs within 900 years of Christ.

I. The progressive desiccation of the sea, first ascertained by Celsus, probably goes on with a velocity diminishing as the extent of marine surface. But, if it has always taken place only at the slow rate by him assigned, the low lands of *Ægypt* cannot even then have emerged from the womb of the waters above four thousand years ago. This will preclude the choice of the earlier æra, fixed upon by the French philosophers, for the construction of their supposed calendar of the inundable region.

II. The Chaldeans began their year of Nabonassar, on the same Thoth with the *Ægyptians*, and made it of the same length: and the Thoth of the *first* year of Nabonassar fell upon the 15-26 February. Now the Thoth of this year of 365 days moves backwards 33 days 5 hours in about 137 years, and therefore fell upon the vernal equinox 137 years before the æra of Nabonassar began, or 884 years before the Christian æra.

Consequently, both the Chaldeans and the *Ægyptians* had their year from some other nation, who had invented and introduced it 884 years before the Christian æra: or, if it began originally upon the day next after the vernal equinox, 888 years before Christ. Two nations cannot adopt an arbitrary mode of dating but from a common source. This mode of dating, although arbitrary when received by these nations, once accorded with natural phenomena: it was therefore invented then. It is too artificial to have accorded accidentally.

But if the year of 365 days, and 12 months, certainly originated nearly 900 years before Christ, and was as certainly unknown to the *Ægyptians* for at least 137 years, it is obviously probable, that the connected invention of the zodiacal signs also originated at the same period among the same people, and came secondarily to *Ægypt*, instead of having been, for millenniums, the unseen possession of their priests. Whencesoever the *Ægyptians* derived one part of their astronomical knowledge, they are likely to have derived another.

III. Probably, the whole *Ægyptian* nation, but certainly their civilizers, came from the remote east, suppose Guzerat.—The resemblance between the Colchians and *Ægyptians*, insisted upon by Herodotus,

may best be explained by supposing them to have radiated from a common centre, farther east than Babylon. The lotos was consecrated by the religion of the *Ægyptians*, as the type of production, generation, and fertility; while the only species of lotos adapted for this emblem is to be found in Hindoostan, and is so consecrated in the religion of that country.—The *Ægyptians*, then, had at least common instructors with the nations of Dekkan.—Among these nations, the same zodiacal signs, in the same order, are introduced: the inference seems inevitable, that all these things derive from the primæval nation to which the Chaldeans and *Ægyptians* owe their year. The following extract, from the Retnamala of Sripeti, is contained in the Asiatic Researches, vol. ii. p. 289: "The *sheep*, *bull*, *crab*, *lion*, and *scorpion*, have the figures of those five animals respectively. The *pair* are a damsel, playing on a vina, and a youth wielding a mace. The *virgin* stands on a boat, in water, holding in one hand a lamp, in the other an ear of rice. The *balance* is held by a weigher, with a weight in one hand. The *bow* by an archer, whose hinder parts are like those of a horse. The *sea-monster* has the face of an antelope. The *ewer* is a water-pot, borne on the shoulder of a man who empties it. The *fishes* are two, with their heads turned to each other's tails, and all these are supposed to be in such places as suit their several natures." Now what should forbid detecting in this oriental zodiac, a natural calendar of some primæval nation, constructed only 900 years before Christ? It will suffice to assign an hypothetical situation to this nation in the Penjab, in the highest parts of the Sind, or of the Ganges, where *rice* can be cultivated. The *lamb* (as the Persians call this sign) may have denoted the time for beginning to kill and eat the young sheep. The *bull* that of plowing in the seed. The *pair* mark the age of growth. The *crab* is the solstitial period of summer. The *lion* extreme heat. The *virgin* is the time of sowing rice, which is performed by women, who lay the steeped grains upon a plank, and let them slide into the water, in order that they may grow up in right lines. The *balance* is the autumnal equinox now. The *scorpion* marks a period of contagion. The *archer* the season for hunting. The *monster*, half antelope, half fish, may express the passage of the year, from a windy to a wet weather. The *bucket* describes the time for flooding the rice-meadows; and the *fishes* the month of spawn.



To conclude, the zodiac can have been invented but at one \* of two specific periods : all the facts are compatible with the later date ; many seem incompatible with the early date : we are bound, then, to admit the more recent, as the only probable period of the invention, and to reject this French argument for the antiquity of human civilization.

June 6, 1796.

### MEDITATIONS ON A GENERAL ELECTION.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE taken up the pen to offer to the consideration of your readers, a few reflections on the peculiar advantages which attend a GENERAL ELECTION ; but as in a Miscellany like your's, it would be very unpleasing to interrupt the entertainment your readers have a right to expect, it is absolutely necessary for me to premise, that it is no part of my intention to enter into a discussion of the various questions which have lately agitated the public mind, respecting the duration of parliaments :—It is not my purpose to enquire whether one, three, or seven years ought to be the age of a parliament ; whether the elections ought to remain as they are ; or whether universal suffrage would not be more for the advantage of the nation ? These questions I leave to be discussed in St. Stephen's Chapel, Coachmaker's Hall, the Old Bailey, or any other place where the friends of reform happen to meet. What I shall now trouble you with, is little else than a *meditation* on the *moral* and *religious effects* of a *General Election*.

And, first, sir, let us contemplate with a becoming reverence, a spectacle which has no parallel in the most virtuous periods of antiquity, upwards of five hundred and fifty gentlemen of property, many of high rank, pressing forward with the most earnest struggle, and warm zeal, to a situation in which they may consult for the good of their country. Let us mark their anxiety, how patriotic ! their professions, how fervent ! their purposes, how disinterested ! Methinks the golden age is again revived, and I see embodied all the virtues which

poets and painters have feigned. But how imperfect the verses of the one, or the *canvasses* of the other, to express the panting breasts of our British patriots, contending who shall have a share in the salvation and preservation of their country !

To obtain this, let us remark, is not a matter of easy attainment, and that they must suffer severely in those respects upon which men are apt to set the highest value. Yet despising that worldly wisdom which is peculiar to low and selfish minds, they sacrifice their riches, their time, their health, and not unfrequently their reputations, in the good cause ; despising the opinion of the world, spurning that wealth which their ancestors accumulated with so much pains, and throwing aside every consideration capable of damping their zeal, or weakening their support. Is this nothing ? Is it nothing, in an age of misers and of self-interested men, that so great a number should be found ready to beggar themselves that others may be rich ; and to consign themselves even to reproach, and shame, and anguish, that the nation may acquire fame, and honour, and happiness ? We have heard much of the religious mortifications of former days, and we have read of the contempt with which philosophers were accustomed to view the luxuries of life ; but how insignificant do such pretenders to fortitude and disinterestedness appear, when compared to the voluntary penance of a county canvasser, or the meek resignation of a martyr on the hustings ! To be reviled, to be hissed, to be buffeted, and to be *devoured*, and to bear all this with mildness, argues a fortitude more easy to be celebrated than to be equalled.

Secondly, sir, and connected with the above, is the HUMILITY of gentlemen during a General Election. Humility is the first of Christian virtues, and the most attractive. Hear in what humble, and self-debasing language they address the people : They profess (and who will not believe them ?) that " they are unfit for the high honour they aspire to ; "—that " many persons might be found infinitely better qualified "—that " an anxiety for the public good has ever been their ruling principle "—that " with their latest breath, they will remember the honour done to them "—that they apply " with most perfect submission "—that " they can refer to the whole tenor of their conduct "—that " their conscience has ever been their guide "—and,

\* Sir W. Jones says, in the Asiatic Researches, vol. ii. p. 305, that the Brachmans assert the names of the zodiacal stars to occur in the Vedas. If so, these Vedas must have been composed within 900 years of the Christian era.

in a word, that they are "most submissive, most devoted, most grateful, most humble, most obedient, most obliged, and most faithful \*."

Condescending and affable, they address the meanest persons with as much respect and kindness, and often indeed with more of those endearing qualities, than they would employ in addressing a person of much higher rank. They visit the poorest cottage, and speak comfort to the needy and distressed, not that comfort, however, which consists in words only, but they administer that substantial relief which alone bespeaks a generous mind. And how does it raise human nature in our opinion; how much are we flattered in our idea of its dignity, to behold two men, widely differing from each other in sentiment and interest, yet eagerly contending who shall most liberally relieve the wants of the poor and needy; who shall most extensively study the distresses of human life; who shall most *opportunistically* feed the hungry, and clothe the naked! Glorious emulation! Should no other consequence arise, let this alone convince the obstinate and the unbelieving, that a general election was not made in vain.

But, thirdly, sir, while we admire this display of the Christian graces, let us not be insensible to the other happy effects, which arise from the same cause. Let us contemplate that ELEVATION of MIND, and that IMPROVEMENT of the INTELLECTUAL FACULTIES which is openly declared and pronounced to an astonished world. How many declare, that till now they never had "a perfect sense"—that till now they never had a "strong sense"—that till now they never acquired a "lasting sense?" It is much, sir, when we find some hundred persons, of whom before we had but a mean opinion, if any, on a sudden becoming "perfectly sensible"—"proud of our good opinion"—and "flattered by our generous support." It is much to learn that the diffident can "rely with confidence"—that the humble are "highly honoured"—that the obscure are "in a situation to manifest their zeal"—and that the hardest hearts have been "penetrated with a lasting gratification."

Such are some of the advantages which accompany a GENERAL ELECTION. Happy should I be, could I stop here,

\* See the Newspapers for the last six weeks, *passim*.

and consider my subject as finished: but as human affairs are constituted, nothing is free from a mixture of base alloy, and it is the duty of a historian to record faithfully what may be against as well as for his subject. With all the advantages we have recorded, it must not be denied, that the persons who are most *benefited* on this occasion, are almost immediately afterwards considerable sufferers by the loss of SIGHT and MEMORY, to such a degree, indeed, that they are not able to recognize any of their acquaintances, nor recollect a twentieth part of the professions and promises they made. To what this is owing, I do not pretend to know; whether to some irregularity of diet (which, it must be confessed, is, at such times, not of the most temperate kind) or to something faulty in the original formation of the organs of sight, and the powers of memory. The whole, it is true, are not affected in this manner; but the few that escape, bear, I am sorry to say, but a very small proportion to the others. On this subject, however, I shall only observe, that as it is a well-known disorder, it is rather singular, that no remedy has been found, or rather *made use of*, for I am certain a remedy might easily be used, which, if it did not expel the disorder altogether, might prevent the patient from having it a SECOND TIME. I am, sir,

Your humble servant,

June 8, 1796.

C.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

SIMILES OF HOMER, VIRGIL, AND MILTON (CONTINUED).

THE last Paper insensibly brought me into what I meant to make the second division of similes, those from

METEORS, LIGHTNING, THUNDER, AND CLOUDS.

To proceed with the first of these appearances: Milton has a striking and highly wrought simile, derived from the *ignis fatuus*:

— As when a wand'ring fire  
Compact of unctuous vapour, which the night  
Condenses, and the cold environs round,  
Kindled thro' agitation to a flame,  
Which oft, they say, some evil sp'rit attends,  
Hovering and blazing with delusive light,  
Misleads th' amaz'd night wand'rer from his way  
To bogs and mires, and oft thro' pond and pool,  
There swallow'd up and lost, from succour far;  
So glister'd the dire snake. PAR. L. ix. 634.

This



This simile has, in an eminent degree, that union of moral with natural resemblance, which constitutes the perfection of this kind of figure. The attendant *evil spirit*, the *delusive light* misleading the wanderer to danger and destruction, far from succour, have as much reference to the character and situation of the Serpent and Eve, as the *glittering light* of the meteor has to the *shining skin* of the snake. This exactness of adaptation is only to be expected from the poet of a cultivated and critical age, and is, therefore, seldom found in Homer, nor is it frequently remarkable in Virgil.

Another meteorous phenomenon, the *aurora borealis*, could only have escaped the notice of the ancient poets, from its great uncommonness in their ages or countries. Virgil, indeed, alludes to it in his account of the prodigies at the death of Cæsar; but an appearance so unusual as to be a prodigy, could scarcely be applied as a simile. Even Milton speaks of it as portentous, when he describes it as an object of similitude to the martial exercises of the fallen angels:

As when to warn proud cities, war appears  
Wag'd in the troubled sky, and armies rush  
To battle in the clouds; before each van  
Prick forth the airy knights, and couch their  
spears  
Till thickest legions close; with feats of arms  
From either end of heav'n the welkin burns.

PAR. L. ii. 533.

Poets whose genius and subject led them to search for images of terror and sublimity, could not possibly overlook the awful occurrence of thunder and lightning; in which, solemnity of sound, brilliancy of appearance, swiftness of motion, and vehemence of action, all unite to impress the imagination. One of the earliest similes in Homer, is a noble one, derived from this source. After his minute catalogue of the Grecian army, the effect of which is to inspire a high idea of its force, he sustains the image of grandeur he had excited, by thus describing their march to the enemy:

Earth groaned beneath: as when the thund'ring  
Jove  
Smites in his wrath the rocky Arime,  
Bed of Typhæus huge: thus loud the ground  
Rebellow'd to the tread of numerous feet,  
That swiftly cross'd the plain.

IL. ii. 781.

Milton, in like manner, compares the sound of a great assembly, to distant thun-

der. When the council of Pandemonium is dissolved, he says,

Their rising all at once was as the sound  
Of thunder heard remote.

PAR. L. ii. 476.

In the following simile, the velocity and brilliancy of lightning are the circumstances of comparison applied to the figure of Idomeneus rushing to battle:

Forth sprung the hero, like the lightning's flash  
By Jove's own hand from bright Olympus hurl'd,  
His sign to mortals, beaming splendour round:  
So rushing to the war, his brazen arms  
Gleam'd on his breast.

IL. xiii. 240.

There are two similes in Homer and Virgil, somewhat singular in their application, in which, affections of the mind are resembled to the flashing of lightning. The agitation of Agamemnon, during the night after the failure of his endeavours to appease Achilles, is thus described:

As when, preparing deluges of rain,  
Or hail, or snow to whiten all the fields,  
Or opening the big throat of cruel war,  
The spouse of Juno lightens; full as fast  
Groan'd Agamemnon from his inmost breast.

IL. x. 5.

The apparent resemblance here, is confined to the sole circumstance of *frequent repetition*; yet there is also a degree of secondary similitude in the calamitous events presaged by the lightning, and the distressful situation of Agamemnon which excited his groans. The other simile referred to, is in that voluptuous passage of the *Æneid*, where Venus exerts her alluring powers upon Vulcan, in order to procure celestial armour for her son. The effects are thus represented:

— ille repente  
Accepit solitam flammam: notusque medullas  
Intravit calor, & labefacta per ossa cucurrit:  
Haud secus atque olim tonitru cum rupta corusco  
Ignea rima micans percurrit lumine nimbos.

ÆN. viii. 383.

His bones and marrow sudden warmth inspire,  
And all the Godhead feels the wonted fire.  
Not half so swift the rattling thunder flies,  
Or forked lightnings flash along the skies.

DRYDEN.

This is an inadequate translation, since the circumstance of *swiftness* is the only one pointed out in the resemblance; whereas in the original, the "fiery chink running across the clouds," is obviously put in parallel with the "flame" of love, pervading the inmost parts with its "heat." The similitude is just and poetical.

Light

*Light* glancing from the surface of water, is by the same poet compared to the wavering thoughts which occupied the breast of Æneas, when agitated with variety of cares. This simile, which is of the *ingenious* kind, is borrowed from Apollonius Rhodius, but wrought up by Virgil, with great beauty of language :

— animum nunc huc celerem, nunc  
dividit illuc,

In partesque rapit varias, perque omnia versat.  
Sicut aquæ tremulum labris ubi lumen ahenis  
Sole percussum, aut radiantis imagine lunæ,  
Omnia pervolat late loca, jamque sub auras  
Erigitur, fummiq; ferit laquearia tecti.

ÆN. viii. 22.

A thousand thoughts his wavering soul divide  
That turns each way, and points to every side.  
So from a brazen vase the trembling stream  
Reflects the lunar or the solar beam :  
Swift and elusive of the dazzled eyes,  
From wall to wall the dancing glory flies ;  
Thence to the cieling shoot the glancing rays,  
And o'er the roof the quiv'ring splendour plays.

PITT.

I find but one reference in simile to that beautiful celestial appearance, the *rainbow* ; and this, indeed, can scarcely be termed a comparison, since it is only painting one object by another, nearly resembling it.—Minerva's descent to raise the drooping spirits of the Greeks after the death of Patroclus, is thus described by Homer :

As Jove to mortal view his radiant bow  
From heav'n extends, a sign of direful war  
Or chilling cold, which interrupts the toil  
Of lab'ring hinds, and saddens all the flocks :  
Thus, shrouded in a radiant cloud, the host  
Of Greeks she enter'd and the warriors rous'd.

IL. x. vii. 547.

The description of the rainbow is very faint ; and its *character*, as an inauspicious sign, ill accords with the purpose of the celestial visitant in the present instance.

*Clouds* are striking objects, not only in their visible appearance, but as the forerunners of certain grand and terrible effects. They are, therefore, well adapted for images of comparison in the sublimer scenes of epic poetry ; and the father of this species of composition has afforded some noble examples of their use to the imitation of his successors. The first which I shall select, bears the character of tranquil majesty :

As clouds, which Jove, when every breath is still,

Has station'd on the mountain's lofty brow,  
While sleeps the might of Boreas, and the rest  
Of those rude blasts, that shrilling-sounding rend  
The dusky clouds : so steadfast and unmov'd,  
The Greeks attend their foes.

IL. v. 522.

In the following passage, the terrific prevails ; and there is, perhaps, no simile in Homer, in which a comparative scene is either more justly painted, or more exactly adapted. Agamemnon, reviewing his troops, comes to the batallion of the Ajaxes, whom he finds arming, and followed by "a cloud of infantry," as he figuratively expresses it. This figure he immediately expands into a most animated representation :

As from a watch-tower's height, the shepherd  
swain

Descries a coming cloud, by Zephyr driv'n  
Across the main ; from far like pitch it shows,  
Black'ning the sky ; and with it brings along  
A mighty storm ; he shudders at the sight,  
And drives his flock beneath the sheltering cave :  
Thus round each Ajax, dark and close, the bands  
Of warlike youth, with shields and bristling  
spears,

All horrent, move to war.

IL. iv. 275.

Virgil has closely imitated this simile, though with some improvements, and some omissions :

Qualis ubi ad terras abrupto fidere nimbus  
It mare per medium ; miseris heu præcia longe  
Horrescunt corda agricolis ; dabit ille ruinas  
Arboribus, fragemque fatis ; ruet omnia late ;  
Antevolant, sonitumque ferunt ad littora venti :  
Talis in adversos ductor Rhæteius hostes  
Agmen agit ; densi cuneis se quisque coactis  
Agglomerant.

ÆN. xii. 451.

As when some tempest o'er mid ocean roars,  
And wing'd with whirlwinds gathers to the  
shores ;

With boding hearts, the peasants hear from far  
The fullen murmurs of the distant war ;  
Foresee the harvest level'd to the ground,  
And all the forests spread in ruins round ;  
Swift to the land the hollow grumbling wind  
Flies, and proclaims the furious storm behind :  
So swift, so furious great Æneas flew,  
And led against the foes the martial crew.  
The thick'ning squadrons, wedg'd in close array,  
In one black body win their desperate way.

PITT.

The sudden change of person here (unmarked in the translation) from the poet to the affrighted spectator, who cries, "*dabit ille ruinas, ruet omnia late*," is a fine artifice, and adds great spirit to the piece ; and the circumstance of the winds flying before, as harbingers of the coming tempest, is a well-imagined addition ; at the same time, we want the "pitchy darkness" of the Greek picture, and the significant action of the shepherd hurrying his flock under shelter.

Milton, in a simile derived from the same objects, has, by his original and unequalled sublimity



sublimity of invention, as greatly surpassed in grandeur the two preceding poets, as the actors in his story are superior to their's. Satan and Death, those mighty and terrible combatants, preparing to engage, are thus represented :

— such a frown  
Each cast at th'other, as when two black clouds,  
With heav'n's artillery fraught, come rattling on  
Over the Caspian, then stand front to front,  
Hovering a space, till winds the signal blow  
To join their dark encounter in mid air.

PAR. L. ii. 714.

As it was necessary for the comparifon, that the clouds should move in opposite directions, he has properly made them thunder-clouds, in which such a circumstance is common; besides, that the "artillery" with which they are fraught, renders their shock a peculiarly striking image of battle.

J. A.

[To be continued.]

For the Monthly Magazine.

#### ON THE USE OF ICE AS A LUXURY BY THE ANCIENTS.

AT this season the thought naturally occurs: were ice-creams known to the ancients? had they the same, a better, or a worse method, of securing in hot weather the luxury of cold dainties? Is it wise to use them? Some of your correspondents may be inclined to add to the following particulars. Athenæus (lib. iii, c. 21.) has preserved a passage of Chares, who had written a history of Alexander of Macedon, whence we learn, that during the siege of a town (Petra) in India, Alexander dug thirty moats parallel to each other, which he filled with snow, and covered with oak boughs; because, says Chares, in this manner snow may long be preserved. I am not aware that any other use was made by the ancients of their stored snow than to cool liquors for the table, which was done by mixture as well as by immersion. Some passages from the Greek poets relative to this practice, occur in the third book of Athenæus. Alexis says,

1. Καὶ χιόνα μὲν πίνειν παρασκευάζομεν.

Euthycles says,

2. Πρωτὸν μὲν εἶδεν εἰ χιὼν εἰς ὦκα.

1. We also prepare snow for our drink.

2. First he asks if snow be cheap.

And Stratis says,

3. Οἶνον γὰρ πίνειν ἢ κ' αὖ εἰς  
Δεῖται θερμόν, ἀλλὰ πολὺ τήναντιον  
Τυχόμενον ἐν τῷ φρεσὶ, χιόνι μεμιγμένον.

Xenophon in his Memoirs of Socrates says,

4. Ἴνα δὲ καὶ ἡδῶς πινέας οἶνους, τε πολυτελεῖς, παρασκευάζῃ καὶ τοὺς θερούς, χιόνα περιθεύσας ἡδεῖς.

And Plutarch in his Sympos (lib. vi. qu. 6.) alludes to this custom, which was afterwards prevalent also among the Romans. Celsus ascribes to Asclepiades, and Pliny (lib. x) to Nero, the invention of it. This emperor may merely have introduced among the Romans the use of chilled wines; as the table songs of Horace omit the praise of this refinement, with which Juvenal (sat. V. v. 50.)

Frigidior Geticis petitur decocta pruinis.

And Martial (lib. XIV. ep. 116 and 117)

Quo tibi decoctæ nobile frigus aquæ.

Non potare nivem, sed aquam potare frigentem

De nive, commenta est ingeniosa fitis.

are already familiar. Yet from two passages in Seneca it might be suspected that the invention of Nero was distinct from the mere importation of a Grecian vogue; and perhaps really went the length of originating the use of *ices*, as they are now composed.

Nec nive quidem contenti sunt, sed glaciem, velut certior illi ex solido rigor sit, exquirunt ac sæpe repetitis aquis diluunt. Nat. Quest. lib. IV. cap. 13.—Quid tu illam æstivam nivem non putas callum adducere jecinoribus? Epist. XIX. ad Lucul.

Against the use of this gratification Hippocrates (Sect. 5. Aphor. 17: 24) and Galen (Meth. Med. lib. vii. c. 4.) have inveighed with menacing bitterness; and perhaps the swallowing suddenly too great a quantity of ice may have been attended with mortal syncope. I shall, however, venture, in opposition to their authority, to record one inference from individual experience—that for the fore latitude, the fatigued and worn out sen-

3. None chooses to drink his wine warm, but rather such as has been put in a well, or mingled with snow.

4. In order to drink high-priced wines in perfection, you should prepare them warm, and steep them in snow.—The wines alluded to were thickened by boiling to a sirupy consistence, like the Tinto of Alicant; hot water only would incorporate with them easily; this mixture made, it was cooled in snow for beverage at table.

fation

sation of the stomach, the slackness, torpor, and languor, accompanied with headache, which succeeds an intemperate use of wine, it is an expeditious and efficacious remedy to swallow ice cream. Perhaps, in the more permanent analogous disease called, I believe, dyspepsia, a like regimen might be found advantageous.

May 30, 1796.

T.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

WHATEVER difference of opinion may have been entertained of the justice or necessity of the contest in which we are unfortunately engaged, we shall, I believe, agree in acknowledging and lamenting the numerous evils of which it has been productive. Our insular situation, and the protection our fleet has happily been able to afford us, have prevented our being immediately exposed to the most terrible effects of war. Our country has not been ravaged; our towns and villages have not been plundered; and we have been enabled to remain peaceably in our habitations. From these, amongst the long catalogue of ills which arise from the contentions of neighbours and of nations, and to which many of the warring powers on the continent have been exposed, we have fortunately been free—and I am very willing to allow, that, in comparison with these, our sufferings may be considered as of small account. But even supposing we had escaped all the more lamentable consequences of war; supposing we had not to mourn the loss of any friend or relation; we have most of us very sufficient cause of complaint, in the great increase of taxes, and the great necessary increase in the price of every article of life. Much pains has, indeed, been taken by the friends of ministry, to persuade us, “that the national debt is productive of national prosperity;” and to this proposition ministers themselves seem to have given the fullest credit. If we may judge from their conduct, we may suppose they have believed that the greater the debt, the greater the prosperity; reminding us in this of the story told of the countryman, who, when his physician had ordered him medicines, took them in double the quantity directed; arguing, that if he was to receive such a portion of relief from the medicine, he should receive twice the benefit by doubling the dose. The proposition with regard to the advantage derived from the increase of taxes, is, as observed by Hume, “a

maxim the more dangerous, as its truth cannot be altogether denied.” Some degree of stimulus is undoubtedly necessary to produce exertion. To necessity, and their natural disadvantages, Sir W. Temple ascribes the industry of the Dutch; and draws a comparison, in support of this opinion, betwixt Holland and Ireland. “In Ireland, by the largeness and plenty of the soil, and scarcity of people, all things necessary to life are so cheap that an industrious man, by two days labour, may gain enough to feed him the rest of the week; which I take to be a very plain ground of the laziness to be attributed to that people.” It might possibly be contended, that the want of industry amongst the Irish, supposing it still to exist, is rather to be imputed to their want of education, and to the small degree of civilization there appears to be amongst a large part of the lower class of inhabitants in that country. But even granting that their laziness is to be ascribed to the cause mentioned, to the ease with which they procure the necessities of life; are we therefore to conclude that these cannot be made too difficult of access? Man is naturally disposed to be indolent—and some object is wanted to produce exertion. While the object is within the possibility of attainment, he will probably, in most instances, be induced to continue his exertions: but if he is aware that his utmost industry and activity will fail in producing success, he, in despair, slackens his endeavours, and ceases to use those efforts which before he found not too laborious. May not the great increase of poor throughout the kingdom be accounted for on this principle?

My attention was particularly led to this subject by the frequent opportunities I have lately had of observing the effect of one of the late taxes; which was brought into the house as an increased duty on a luxury only, but which will, I fear, be, in many instances, found almost a prohibition of an article often of the very first necessity—I mean the large increased duty on wine. In the neighbourhood of my present residence, a low contagious fever has very much prevailed during a great part of the spring; and from well authenticated accounts it appears to have been much more frequent than usual in various other parts of the kingdom; and has in many towns produced no small share of alarm. In a former Number of your highly entertaining Miscellany, you mentioned



tioned its having led to the establishment of a *house of recovery* in Manchester, for the reception of fever patients—and it is said that an institution of a somewhat similar nature was formed at Ashton under Line, in Lancashire. Whether the frequency of this fever has been owing to any particular state of the atmosphere; whether to the increased price of provisions having produced a change in diet, which has rendered the body more susceptible of this disease; whether the contagion has been more diffused through the country; or whether it is to be ascribed to some other cause, professional men can best inform us. Whatever the cause has been, the fact is, I believe, undoubted, that this fever has been more prevalent than usual, of course there has been a demand for a larger supply of wine than usual: for it is upon wine, I understand, that medical men chiefly depend for the removal of this fever, and of the debility which it produces. We all know that the lowest class of people, in whose habitations there is the greatest want of cleanliness, and the fewest means of support, are the most frequent subjects of this malady. They could ill afford to purchase wine for themselves before the large addition lately made to the expence of it: it is now become impossible that they should. I am not going to question the humanity and the charity of their more wealthy neighbours; we have too many noble proofs of the high degree in which Englishmen possess these virtues, to doubt, for a moment, the readiness of those whom fortune has blessed with the means, to assist their fellow-creatures in distress; but it is not to be supposed that even charity will entirely set prudence aside; and I have lately often heard it lamented, by those whose humanity made them desirous of assisting their neighbours, and who a short time ago were in a situation to do it, that they now found it impossible, *from the increased price of wine, and every other article of life, to render that assistance they wished, and which they were sensible was wanted.* Even their medical attendants have informed me, that instead of the full bottle, as formerly, now only the pint, or the half pint is often sent; while their patients have seemed to require a larger supply than usual, perhaps from some of the causes before mentioned. The consequence has been, that many have sunk under this disease, whose lives might probably have been saved, had they been furnished with a larger supply of this

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necessary article. When the bill was introduced into the house of commons, it was moved, I think by Mr. Courtenay, that the wine used in dispensaries and hospitals should be exempt from the duty; but this motion was negatived, under the idea that it might lay open a way to fraud: and the British legislature thought it better to set aside their humanity, than to run the smallest risque of taking an iota from the revenue. To an humble individual, like myself, it seems extraordinary that the collected body of the house of commons should not have been able to devise some means of reducing the price of this very necessary article, when it was applied to the purposes of charity; and I could have wished, for the credit of the nation, and for the good of the community, that they had submitted to the diminution of revenue, which might have been the possible consequence of this humane attempt, rather than such an obstacle should be thrown in the way of the endeavours of those in the middle class in life, to assist their distressed neighbours; and rather than many of the unfortunate subjects of this disease should fall a sacrifice to it, for want of the means to afford them relief. It is much to be wished that our legislature would give this subject a further consideration. My only object in addressing you, has been to point out the evil. If any of your correspondents can suggest a mode of remedying it, attention may possibly be paid to any probable plan proposed, by those who possess the power of effecting this. I am, Sir,

Your's, &c. H. P.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

IN the First Number of your Magazine, a correspondent has favoured the public with some strictures, which I confess appear to me very inconclusive, on the philosophy of the celebrated Helvetius. The passage which he has quoted from a Spanish writer on education, reminds me of a sensible little story in Dr. Aikins's *Evenings at Home*, of the boy without a genius. To talk of a human being, commonly well organized, with an absolute incapacity for learning, or, what is synonymous, for receiving knowledge, is surely equally absurd and unphilosophical. He, who can add simple numbers together, may be taught to multiply, to subtract, to divide them, may proceed in a regular gradation, from the first and plainest rules of arithmetic, up

to the highest and most complete mathematical deductions. He, who can affix to his ideas signs in one language, may acquire and remember, by a similar application, words or signs in any other. Every operation, whether mental or bodily, can only be performed with facility by exercise and habit. Our senses are rendered acute by use. It would be trite to insist on the accurate eye of the artist, or the exquisite touch of the polisher. Moral and physical causes act reciprocally upon each other; the resolute and vigorous mind hardens the body; even the power of disease has been suspended, and in some cases wholly removed, by mental energy and exertion. The natural fitness or unfitness for the study of any particular science, is an occult phrase that conveys no distinct apprehension, except to those who contend for the obsolete notion of innate ideas.—That one man should have been born with a peculiar aptitude to logic, (according to the Spanish author) another to grammar, and a third to astronomy, is a position that scarcely deserves a serious confutation. But it is easy to conceive, that some particular train of circumstances might have led these students, in the course of their education, to apply to the study of one science in preference to another. "What is necessary (says Helvetius) in order that two individuals should receive precisely the same education? That they should be precisely in the same situations and the same circumstances. Now this is what never can take place: it is evident, therefore, that no two persons can receive the same instruction." The education commonly, though improperly, denominated that of chance or accident, has so great an influence in the formation of every individual character, as to afford a sufficient solution for the different propensities and degrees of acquirement in members of the same family, seminary, or nation. Yet, notwithstanding these particular differences, a general resemblance may uniformly be traced in those who have been placed in corresponding situation.—Hence national character, or the tincture which is communicated to the habits and opinions of large bodies of men, by the forms of government under which they reside. Helvetius has strikingly illustrated this truth by the examples which he has adduced of the Spartans and Jesuits, who were as a body actuated but by one soul. The institution of the Jesuits is more particularly in point, and

proves on the surest of all foundations, that of experience, the force of discipline. A Jesuit, in every part of the world, amidst all the physical variations of temperament and climate, was the same character, having his views directed towards the same end.

When we insist on the effects of organization, it would be worth while to analyse our meaning. Man is born, simply, a perceptive being, or a creature capable of receiving sensation. The nature of these sensations must depend upon the external circumstances by which he is surrounded: the current of his thoughts is modified by force, for without external impression he would be nothing. All knowledge is conveyed through the medium of the senses; whether those senses shall be more or less acute depends perhaps, as before observed of the artist and the polisher, on the degree of excitement they have received, or in which they have been called into action, and sharpened by use. This is exemplified in the case of the blind; the loss of one sense is a cause of the greater perfection and acuteness of those which remain: not from any hidden and mysterious instinct, unless it be that of self-preservation, but from the obvious necessity of supplying the absence of sight by a greater attention to objects of touch and hearing. The understanding may be defined—the faculty of comparing and judging of the various sensations and impressions which we receive; and we are stimulated to do this in proportion to the degree of interest we take in the question. Adversity has been said to be the school of wisdom—Why is it so? Not because adversity is in itself a good, but because the faculties are, by difficulty, roused into exertion. Necessity may well be said to be the mother of Invention: our natural love of ease and agreeable sensation makes us fertile in resources to rid ourselves of pain and uneasiness. If the mind stagnates and the spirits become languid when that ease is attained, or in what is called prosperity, it is for the want of a sufficiently interesting pursuit to excite us to action.

It would be impossible, as proposed by your correspondent, on the Helvetian system, to place any being exactly in the circumstances which formed a Newton, a Milton, or a Shakspeare. Many of those circumstances must necessarily have been of a local and evanescent nature; many more too subtle, delicate, and complicated, to be analyzed. But were every



every great man to become his own biographer, and to examine and state impartially, to the best of his recollection, the incidents of his life, the course of his studies, the causes by which he was led into them, the reflections and habits to which they gave birth, the rise, the change, the progress of his opinions, with the consequences produced by them on his affections and conduct, great light might be thrown on the most interesting of all studies, that of moral causes and the human mind. That man is the creature of sensation affords a simple and a solid basis for enquiries, which it has been a fashion to ridicule under the abstruse and undefinable term metaphysics. The jargon of the schools, and the dreams of fanaticism, are very distinct from this simple method of analysis, by which every operation of the mind may be resolved into its original principles, and in given circumstances might perhaps be traced with certain and mathematical precision.

"Those (says this opponent of Helvetius) who have paid much attention to human characters, can hardly, I think, have avoided observing, that in some you discover a greater quickness of conception than others, greater powers of discrimination, a more correct judgment, a more fertile imagination, and greater strength of memory. Nor can the striking difference which you see in different men, in these respects, ever be accounted for by the difference of their education, or the different situations in which they are placed." This is an assertion without proof; an assertion perhaps incapable of proof. Surely nothing be more monstrous and hypothetical than the notion of a child, (whose mind having received no impression is a total blank, without a single idea,) being born with a power of discrimination, a correct judgment, &c. The wildest dream of superstition are not more absurd and incredible. To what system of organs would this essayist attribute these mysterious powers?—If to the exquisitely delicate and susceptible, why do not women uniformly excel men in the perceptive and intellectual faculties? If to muscular strength, it is among our porters and chairmen we should search for men of genius. In fact, bodily as well as mental powers are principally attributable to education and habits, and are equally the result of the circumstances in which the being may have been placed; some of these circumstances may have been previous to birth, and possibly may produce an effect which we term hereditary temperament; but while the organs

are in a state so tender and ductile, they are susceptible of almost infinite modification. "It is at the very instant (says Helvetius) when a child receives motion and life, that it receives its first instruction."

That virtue as well as talents are the product of education, the education of design and accident, is a proposition for the truth of which we may appeal to universal experience. Who will look for integrity in the cabinets of modern statesmen, for disinterestedness on the stock exchange, for honesty among lawyers, for the social virtues in a monastery, for humanity in despots, for truth and candour in the sworn supporters of a system, for refinement of manners in the purloins of St. Giles, or purity of morals and manners among the receivers of stolen goods?

The notion of natural powers, aptitude and dispositions, has been productive of infinite mischief: it has a tendency to produce habits of indolence, despondency, and vicious indulgence.—We shall never attempt to combat an obstacle which we have previously persuaded ourselves is insurmountable.—"The brave and active conquer difficulties by daring to oppose them." The true method of generating talents is to rouse attention by a lively interest, by a forcible address to the passions, the springs of human action. Our attainments will be in an exact proportion to our excitements.

Before your correspondent can overturn this system, and prove that "the opinions of Helvetius are neither grounded upon nature, truth, nor reason"—he must bring forward much stronger arguments than any which he has yet adduced.

June 6.

M. H.

For the Monthly Magazine.

#### ON THE LAWS RELATING TO CORN.

THE bounty on the exportation of corn, has generally been assigned as the principal cause of the flourishing state of our agriculture; but it may with much greater reason be ascribed to an act, passed in 1663. By this act, several laws were repealed, by which the dealers in corn had been laid under oppressive and impolitic restrictions; all the freedom which the inland trade in corn yet enjoys, was given to it by this act, and permission was also granted by it, to export corn *duty free*, whenever wheat is under 48s. the quarter, and other grain in proportion. By this wise and simple law, encouragement

was given to tillage, by the certainty the farmers had, of being at liberty to carry their produce to the best market; tillage increased yearly, the farmers grew richer, their farms were better stocked, and they became capable of undertaking more expensive improvements in agriculture.

Only twenty-five years elapsed from the passing of this act, to the granting the bounty on the exportation of corn in 1688; but even in this short period, the good effects of this wise law were very sensibly felt; for it appears from the registers, that the average price of the best wheat, in the nine years previous to granting the bounty, viz. from 1680 to 1688 inclusive, was 18 per cent. lower than in the 68 years from 1595 to 1663; it was even 11 per cent. lower than in the forty years after granting the bounty; and there cannot be the least doubt entertained, but that our agriculture (without any bounty) would long ago have arrived to a much greater degree of perfection than it has yet reached, if the good effects of this wise law had not been constantly counteracted, by the *tythe*, which is certainly the most impolitic of all taxes, being inimical to tillage, and to every expensive improvement in agriculture.

The average exportation of all sorts of grain, during seventy years after the bounty was granted, was 487,411 quarters yearly; but the yearly consumption of England and Wales, is calculated at 13,954,474 quarters, exclusive of seed; or nearly thirty times the quantity exported; removing the restrictions on the inland trade must consequently have had a much greater effect in encouraging tillage, than a bounty on exportation.

Our present corn laws are better calculated for the benefit of the merchants who export and import corn, than of the growers of it; for the uncertainty they produce, as to the granting or not granting the bounty, and as to the ports being open or shut for exportation and importation, tends greatly to the discouraging of tillage.

The laws to regulate exportation and importation of corn, ought to be invariable and wholly independent of price. Our farmers pay higher rents than in most countries, they are also subject to a heavy tax for the poor, and to that oppressive tax *tythe*; it is, therefore, unjust to force them into a competition with foreign farmers, by allowing corn *at any time* to be imported duty free; but if a duty of 4s. the quarter was laid on wheat imported,

and on other grain in proportion, they would very well support the competition; as this duty would (on an average) be equal to the *tythe*; and the extra rent and other taxes which they pay, would be fully compensated by the freight and other charges on imported corn: under this simple regulation, the bounty might be taken off, and exportation and importation freely allowed at all times, and at all prices, without any danger of the price ever falling so low as to discourage tillage, or ever rising so high as to distress the people. Corn might also be allowed to be imported, and lodged in warehouses, until exported, without paying any duty, or to pay the duty if taken out for home consumption; and if we ever become wise enough to abolish *tythes*, importation may then be allowed duty free.

B.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

IN scanning the *alcaic stanzas* of Horace, I was taught to consider the third verse as an *iambic verse*. On reconsidering the subject, I am inclined to think that I have been in an error, and that the measure is, at the end, *trochaic*. Upon this supposition, the stanzas have appeared to me not only more harmonious, but I now see the reason for the invariable use of certain feet, which, if the verse had been *iambic*, would, doubtless, in places, have varied as in other *iambic verses*. Upon this supposition also, there is a particular beauty in the stanza. The two first verses are similarly modulated. The two last verses are mixt; the first half of the third verse being like the first half of the first and second verses. The first half of the fourth verse corresponds to the last half of the first and second verses; and the last half of the fourth verse is similar to the last half of the third verse. Thus, then, the first stanza of the first ode of the second book, will be scanned

Mōtum ēx | Mētēl | lō cōnsūlē | cīvīcūm  
Bellī | quē caū | fās | ēt vītīla ēt mōdōs  
Lūdūm | quē fōr | tūn aē grā | vīsquē  
Prīncipum ā | mīcītī | ās ēt | ārmā

Some of your readers, perhaps, may have been in the same error with myself, and this hint may lead them to examine the third verse in this stanza with greater attention. I have written down the third verses in this ode, to show how well they tally with my idea, and how improbable it is that the *iambic measure* should



should have been thought of by the Poet.

Trāctās | ēt īn | cē | dīs pēr | īgnēs  
Rēs ōr | dīnā | rīs grāndē | mūnūs  
Cūi laū | rūs āe | tēr | nōs hō | nōrēs  
Jām fūl | gōr ār | mō | rūm fū | gācēs  
Ēt cūnc | tā tēr | rā | rūm fūb | āctā  
Tellū | rē vīc | tō | rūm nē | pōtēs  
Tēstā | tūr āu | dī | tāmquē | Medīs  
Nōn dē | cōlō | rā | vērē | caedēs  
Mēcūm | Dīō | nāc | ō fūb | āntrō.

The same regularity is observed in the other odes of this measure, which is not to be reconciled with the common mode of scanning, and the licentiousness of the iambic measure. But, perhaps, you will think an enquiry into the Horatian measures of little importance in the present times, and condemn both the writer, and those of your readers who can employ themselves on such subjects. Be it so. A minute attention to these things, if interfering with other duties, may be blameable; but if any of your readers should, by this single hint, find their pleasure increased in reading their favourite poet, the end of the writer will be answered. I remain, sir, Your's,

June 9.

PHILOMETER.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

AS a dissenter, and still more as one of the friends to "the interest of truth and freedom," I regret with your correspondent Castor (p. 281) that our plans for liberal education have so generally failed; yet I take the liberty to differ from him as to the importance of an object, that appears almost exclusively to engage his attention, I mean the "providing systematical education, for those who are in future to conduct our public services."

There are two facts notorious among dissenters, and well worthy their regard; the frequent embarrassment of our preachers in advancing life, and the present indisposition among our youth to be educated for the service of the pulpit; the latter circumstance may be partly attributed to doubts respecting Revelation, more usual than formerly; a state of things for the issue of which, as a Christian, I have no apprehension; yet the circumstance (however explained) must have an influence, almost fatal, upon your Correspondent's plan of Education.

But I cannot forget the first melancholy fact I have stated, and I am disposed to ask, whether many serious evils

might not be avoided, and every valuable purpose more completely attained, by the occasional services of different individuals in a religious assembly; a consequence which seems as naturally to follow the extinction of an order of preachers, as a nation becomes martial, when it ceases to have a standing army.

I forbear to pursue this enquiry where it would directly lead me, because your pages are very laudably devoted to general improvement, and ought not to be long occupied by a concern, which can interest only one description of readers. To those who are not Christians, it can be no object of attention, and to Christians of the established church, I make no appeal; they consistently submit to an order of priests, claiming distinction on the acknowledged ground of divine appointment; on the contrary, if dissenters while they have resolutely opposed such a system, have yet maintained among themselves an order of men, not, indeed, often claiming, yet generally receiving, a distinction nearly equal to what is provided for the undignified national clergy, this is but one of a thousand proofs from history that all men are more zealous to assert their rights, than to support their consistency.

It may be objected that dissenters maintain no order of men, for every congregation appoints its own minister; but here is a fallacy, for (especially among those called rational dissenters) none who cannot afford to subscribe, have the privilege of choice; yet (waving this exception) to what does the privilege amount? One generation chuses a young man, because he is an object of preference; the next generation finds him a pious and amiable man, but from age and infirmities an unacceptable preacher, yet he depends for support on the pittance subscribed for the services of the pulpit, and he is an object of compassion. What I have described is no creature of fancy, I have too often seen the original; and as I doubt not but your Correspondent is actuated by the best motives, I wish he would look round his connections, and, perhaps, when he considers how many of such excellent but afflicted characters he can discover, he may, from a benevolent design, be unwilling to employ his pen or his purse, in promoting such schemes, which if successful must increase the number; at the same time he will encourage that ardour, which, I dare say, he feels (though he has not expressed it) to see our youth in general, among the dissenters, educated

in such a correct yet liberal manner, as shall prepare them in every situation to advance the progress of truth, and to promote the welfare of mankind.

Hackney, June 18.

J. T. R.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

# MEMOIRS OF THE HOUSE OF AUSTRIA.

BY its treaties, its alliances, its marriages, its spoliations, its policy, and its good fortune, the House of Austria became the most powerful family ever known in modern Europe. Its rise was the effort of ages; its influence enormous, yet stationary, endured more than three centuries: its declension is the work of but a moment!

After long threatening the surrounding nations, this Colossus now lies prostrate at the feet of an ancient rival, and shorn\* of its extremities, feels the life blood of empire circulating only about the heart.

It is with nations as with individuals, the grandeur of one necessarily implies the depression of another; and it seems to have been written in the book of Destiny, that Austria, which had so often acquired a marked ascendancy over monarchical France, should bend before that same France, become, almost by a miracle, a Republic.

Rodolph of Hapsbourg, an insignificant little Count, on the borders of the Black Forest†, was the founder of this family in the 13th century.

It was to his insignificance indeed, that he was indebted for his elevation to the Imperial throne, his territories being too inconsiderable to excite the jealousy of the German princes. As the want of power in one age became a qualification for sovereignty, so by a rare instance of good fortune, the possession of immense authority restored it to, and perpetuated

\* The Netherlands and Lombardy.

† Cette maison si fière étoit à peine réputée noble, tandis que l'illustration des autres princes se perdoit déjà dans la nuit des tems: celle qui ne devoit mettre à son empire que les bornes du monde, possédoit un coin de la Forêt Noire.

Elle brille tout-à-coup d'un horrible éclat, comme ces astres sinistres qui n'apparoissent que pour le malheur de la terre. Ces princes ont l'orgueil des parvenus:

Asperius nihil est humili, cum surgit in altum.

CLAUD.

*De l'Allemagne et de la Maison d'Autriche.*

it in, this very house, in another. Thus too, by a single stroke of narrow and contemptible policy, the electors, who wished only for a protector, gave themselves a master\*.

The marriage of the archduke Maximilian, with the heiress of the house of Burgundy, in 1477, not only added to the grandeur of the successors of the count of Hapsbourg, but actually changed the face of all Europe. Charles V, haughty, austere, vindictive, enterprising, and ambitious, after being persecuted during the better part of his life with the insatiable thirst of power, exchanged his Imperial and royal crowns for a Monk's cowl, and died at last a madman. Spain, the Empire, Austria, Bohemia, Lombardy, the Tyrol, the two Sicilies, the Low Countries, including Holland and Flanders, in the old world, and Mexico and Peru in the new, appertained at this period to the House of Austria—a giant power, that seemed to rattle the chains of universal dominion over the heads of the pigmy states that surrounded it. Happily for mankind, most of those territories, although still emblazoned in the arms, and quartered in the escutcheon affixed to the bosom of the black eagle, belong by *right of heraldry* alone, to the head of the empire! But the Austrian dominions were still extensive and formidable, and until the beginning of the present war, the Court of Vienna was considered as one of the *preponderating powers* of Europe.

*Statistical Table of the Austrian Monarchy, according to Professor ZIMMERMANN.*

The whole of the Austrian dominions contain,	Areas in sq. miles.	Population.	Ditto for each sq. mile.
† 180,496	19,611,000	109St.T.	

\* “Les électeurs, aveuglés par leur avarice, voulurent nommer un prince assez puissant pour qu'il pût se passer de leurs contributions. Imprudents, qui ôtoient à l'autorité le seul frein qui pût la contenir.”—*Mably Observ. sur l'Hist. T. ii* See also Voltaire's *Essai sur l'Hist. Génér.* T. v.

† In the Monthly Magazine, No. II. appeared one of the most correct statements of the population of the Austrian dominions that has perhaps hitherto been published. It is there stated to have been brought to England by Mr. Howard; and the writer of this article understands it was presented to him while at Vienna by the Emperor Joseph. That table makes the population of the Emperor's dominions to be 20,572,000.

A. Coun-



The whole of the Austrian Dominions contain,

	Areas in sq. miles.	Popula- tion.	Popula. for each sq. mile.
1 Austria	34,320	4,182,000	122
2 Bohemia	15,376	2,266,000	148
3 Moravia	6,336	1,137,000	179
4 Silesia	1,296	200,000	154
5 Netherlands	7,504	1,880,000	250

Counties independent of the German Empire.

1 Lombardja	3,072	1,324,000	431
2 Hungary	59,536	3,170,000	53
3 Illyria	12,928	620,030	49
4 Transylvania	16,800	1,250,000	74
5 Buckowina	22,848	130,000	46
6 Gallicia and Lodomiria	20,480	2,800,000	136

To these ought to be added :

- 7 The territory lately ceded by the Turks ; and  
8 The Austrian portion of the plunder of Poland.

#### FINANCES.

The revenues of the house of Austria have been variously stated. One author (*Briefe über die Handlung von Ungarn*) estimates them at more than a hundred millions of florins, while another (*Schloexer*) makes them amount to only eighty-four millions and a half. *Zimmermann* reckons them at one hundred and twelve millions of florins, which at 2s. 3d. each, is 12,600,000l. sterling.

Revenues from	Florins.
Bohemia	15,736,069
Silesia	557,209
Austria	23,014,276
Moravia	5,793,120
Stiria	5,889,221
Carinthia	2,386,884
Carniola	2,089,952
Frioul	357,368
Tyrol	3,658,712
Austria Interior	876,177
Hungary	18,004,153
Transylvania	3,941,707
Lombardja	2,909,171
Netherlands	3,184,135
Illyria	1,000,000
Buckowina	300,000
Gallicia and Lo- domiria	12,000,000

Schloex.

The debt of the Austrian Monarchy before the present contest, did not exceed two hundred and fifty millions of florins ! In 1770, the public expenditure amounted to only eighty-three millions and a half, while the revenue surpassed it by six clear millions, which remained in the treasury after all disbursements. The deficit is now enormous ; the debts are increased to a terrifying magnitude ; and

the government paper is so much depreciated, that a sinking fund for its purchase, has been lately established, in order to enhance its value.

#### ARMY.

The troops of the Emperor were considered as a pattern for all Europe to copy. The generals of the house of Austria were also eminently famous ; but Laschy, Laudohn, and Daun, are no more, and their school is no longer in repute. Clerfaye, Wurmser, and Beaulieu, educated under these great commanders, although grown hoary in the service, have been beaten by boys, and obliged to retreat before raw levies, at the very moment they were considered as the best tacticians in Europe.

In 1783, the forces of Austria were estimated at

Infantry	-	170,000
Cavalry	-	50,000
Garrison, &c.	-	60,000
		<hr/> 280,000

Death, desertion, and defeat have lately thinned their ranks ; and of the *Ublans*, a savage and murderous race of freebooters, the name only remains.

While the army has thus suffered a diminution which, when military exertions depend on numbers and discipline alone, is irreparable, the population and finances of the Emperor's territories have received a mortal blow.

*Decrease of the Population and Revenues of the house of Austria.*

Countries in possession of the enemy.	Popula- tion.	Revenues Florins.
Austrian Netherlands, including Brussels, Louvaine, Ghent, Antwerp, Ostend, Mons, Namur, Lux- emburg, and Lem- burg	1,880,000	3,184,135

Lombardja, including Milan, Pavia, Cre- mona, Mantua, &c.	1,324,000	2,909,171
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Thus, the losses of Austria, in the present contest, have already been immense, as they may be fairly estimated as follows :

	Areas in sq. miles.	Popula- tion.	Revenues. Florins.
Netherlands & Lombardja	10,576	3,204,000	6,093,306

Francis II, the present Emperor, is twenty-eight years of age, has been twice married, and is of a sickly habit of body, acquired during the unfortunate campaign

paign against the Turks, in which he served along with his uncle, whose favourite he was. Before he ascended the throne, he was reported to be a mild and gentle prince; but his late conduct towards the family of the gallant but unfortunate La Fayette, whom he still confines in a dungeon, has cast a temporary veil over his humanity. It was not in this manner that Joseph endeavoured to acquire reputation—it was by his bounty to individuals that he strove to obliterate his injustice towards whole nations; and his munificence to the oppressed widow who followed him from Vienna to Paris, acquired him more glory than he could have reaped from a fortunate battle!

It is to the forests of Germany that Britain is indebted for her original laws and original liberty, and yet this very Germany has for ages bowed its neck at the feet of Tyranny and Superstition. Her states were once free, and it was the people that formerly elected the Emperor; but the Cup-Bearer, the Grand Sealer, the Great Chamberlain, the Arch-Treasurer, the Chancellor, the Grand Chancellor, and the Grand Steward,—the seven great officers of the empire, took it into their heads in 1239, that they represented the *seven gifts of the holy spirit*, and were beyond all doubt the *candlesticks with the seven branches* mentioned in scripture; they accordingly concentrated all the powers in their own hands, and sold, bartered, or conferred the vacant throne at pleasure; the people in return quoted the bible, and affirmed, that the seven electors were the *seven deadly sins*, and the *beast with the seven heads* mentioned in the Revelations. To prevent the effects of so serious a joke, an eighth was added in 1649, and a ninth in 1692. The Landgrave of Hesse has been long soliciting this dignity from the Court of Vienna, but there would be some danger in the *decadary number*, as it would infallibly remind the nation of the *monster with the ten horns*, and the pride of the Imperial and Electoral courts would be offended by so coarse an allusion.

In the mean time, the empire has become nearly ripe for a revolution. In the hereditary dominions the *land-stewards* of the Emperor are received with the most slavish respect, while in the

protestant circles and the free cities, the minds of the people are illuminated by means of books and commerce: The revolution in France has anticipated the acquisitions of a whole century!!

Shall Germany which has enlightened mankind, remain in darkness herself? Shall the country of Schwartz, of Guttenburg, of Leibnitz, of Euler, of Copernicus, and of Luther, who have effected most, if not all the great changes which have taken place within these three centuries, in literature, the sciences, and religion, be steeped in the abyss of slavery?

The head of this unwieldy federation becomes daily more debilitated. Flanders is gone for ever; Lombardy at least for a time; and if the Emperor Francis II, imitating the policy of his grandmother Maria Theresa, when she gave up Silesia, does not cede part of his dominions to save the remainder, he will hazard either the subjugation or the enfranchisement of the empire. His fate, like the sword of Damocles, is suspended by a thread. The loss of a decisive battle on the Rhine might shake the very foundation of his throne, defeat the succession of his infant son, and once more bereave the house of Austria of the honours of the Imperial diadem.

June 2, 1796.

A.

#### MATHEMATICAL CORRESPONDENCE

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

TO MR. O. G. GREGORY.

SIR,

I Request of you to receive my sincere thanks for your remarks on Mr. Search's letter, as well as the support which you have given to my opinions.—It is a misfortune to have a bad name, and because I am no conjuror, notwithstanding the accurate proof which I have given that nothing is equal to two, there are some stupid fellows who will not believe it. The women too bring forward their silly reasons. Nothing, say they, cannot be equal to any thing: and why not, Mrs. Wifecare? says I. Because it can't, they reply; and not a word farther can you get from them; and if you were to talk to them till doomsday, they

† To tax the poor at the same rate as the rich, must be deemed an indisputable proof of oppression, and yet this is confessed to be the case by respectable German writers:—*Les impositions sont posées de manière que le plus pauvre paye autant que le plus riche.* RIESBECK.

are

\* I have been told by a gentleman lately arrived from Hungary, that in the neighbourhood of Buda, he beheld the peasants kissing the *lappet of the coat* of a German Collector, in token of subjection!



are so obstinate that they would not believe you.

You, sir, however, are on my side, and in you I place the utmost confidence. You have brought forward authority, which cannot be contradicted. Professor Waring, of the University of Cambridge, who has written more upon nothing than any man in Europe, has, you tell us, proved, that nothing is equal to four.—Hear this then, ye sneerers, who laugh at me, because I have said, in the utmost simplicity of my heart, that nothing may just as easily be equal to two hundred or two thousand, as to two or four. The subject however, sir, deserves farther investigation, and I shall content myself only with placing the truth in so strong a light, that no one hereafter can labour under a mistake.

$$\frac{1-p^6}{1-p} = 1 + p + p^2 + p^3 + p^4 + p^5$$

$$\frac{1-p^7}{1-p} = 1 + p + p^2 + p^3 + p^4 + p^5 + p^6$$

$$\frac{1-p^8}{1-p} = 1 + p + p^2 + p^3 + p^4 + p^5 + p^6 + p^7$$

$$\frac{1-p^n}{1-p} = 1 + p + p^2 + p^3 + \dots + p^{n-1}$$

By the first of these equations it is proved that when  $p = 1$ , five is equal to nothing: by the second, on the same grounds, that six is equal to nothing: by the third, that seven is equal to nothing: and by the last, that nothing may be equal to any number whatsoever, for  $n$  may be made any number you please.—Thus it is evident, that the powers of nothing are, as I have stated, of no small importance; and it must be upon the same principles, you may be sure, that politicians are justified in saying, that our national debt is nothing at all; for what is the national debt? a number of pounds! and what is a number of pounds? nothing!

You have very properly hinted, that Mr. Search would do well to examine a little more into the nature of imaginary quantities, and that Ludlam, Maclaurin, and Saunderson, will be of great use to him upon this occasion. But if the works of these subtle mathematicians should not be at hand, give me leave to recommend one which cannot

fail of producing conviction. Let him read the Arabian Nights Entertainments, or perhaps he may, from his own experience, be better qualified to understand the doctrine. At this very moment I am led to consider what quantity is.—For example, what is a dinner? It is either real or imaginary. Yesterday I had a real dinner, to-day I am likely to have an imaginary dinner. What does the real dinner do? It produces certain sensations in the stomach. What does the imaginary dinner do? It also produces certain sensations in the stomach. The latter I feel at present, and I can assure you, sir, that men may talk as they please about real dinners and real quantities, but I confess fairly to you, that the imaginary dinner produces oftentimes prodigiously greater effects with me than the real one. Thus we read in the Arabian Nights, that the guest of the Barmecide absolutely got drunk at the imaginary dinner which was set upon the table, and was so intoxicated, that the Barmecide himself felt the effects of his temporary madness. On this argument I leave you to dwell, to push it home to the feelings of Mr. Search, for I am thoroughly persuaded that there is the same difference between  $-a$ ,  $-b$ ,  $-x$ ,  $\sqrt{-a}$ ,  $\sqrt{-b}$ ,  $\sqrt{-x}$ , and  $a$ ,  $b$ ,  $x$ ,  $\sqrt{a}$ ,  $\sqrt{b}$ ,  $\sqrt{x}$ , as between a real and an imaginary dinner.

You seem to blame me for the severity which I would exercise upon mathematical heretics, and see do you enquire into the utility of the punishment. This is too wide a field for the present letter. Let it suffice, however, that if we get a man suspended upon the negative sign of the last term but one of an infinite series, we shall convince every sceptic, that an infinite series may be summoned, and, of course, that the duration of an infinite number of years may be ascertained; and so solid a determination of these two parts will be highly amusing to all adepts in mathematics, as well as to him, who is your's,

Respectfully, &c.

NO CONJURER.

ANSWERS TO THE QUESTIONS PROPOSED  
IN Nos. II. and III.

QUESTION VI (No. II.—) Answered by  
Mr. T. Hickman.

Let T be the given point in the side LF of the cone FLP, and TV the required section, being an ellipsis. Put  $LM = \frac{1}{2}$ ,  $TM = MH = r$ ,  $a = 7854$ , and  $LN = x$ ; then by mensuration, the area of the circle  $TMH = 4r^2a$ . Now  $TH = 2r$ ; and as  $LM$



$(\frac{1}{2}) : TH (2r) :: LN(x) : \frac{2rx}{h} = GV = NV$ , Then letting fall the perpendicular  $VQ = h - x$ , it is evident that  $TQ = TM + NV = r + \frac{rx}{h}$ ; and from the 47. I. of Euc,

$$TQ^2 + VQ^2 = TV^2, \text{ whence } \sqrt{r + \frac{rx}{h}}^2 + h - x^2$$

$= TV$  the tranverse diameter of the ellipsis; also by Emerson's Conics p. 74. cor. 1. or Doctor Hutton's Conics, cor. 1. p. 6,

$$\sqrt{GV \times TH} = OP \text{ the conjugate diameter} =$$

$\sqrt{\frac{2rx}{h} \times 2r}$ , and from the property of the ellipsis, we have  $TV \times OP \times a$  equal the area of the

$$\text{the ellipsis, } = \sqrt{\frac{2rx}{h} \times 2r \times \sqrt{r + \frac{rx}{h}}^2 + h - x^2};$$

$$\text{whence } a^2 \times \frac{2rx}{h} \times 2r \times \sqrt{r + \frac{rx}{h}}^2 + h - x^2 = 16r^4a^2,$$

by question, and by proper reduction  $x^3 + 2hx \times \frac{r^2 - h^2}{r^2 + h^2} - \frac{4h^3r^2}{h^2 + r^2} = 0$ , an equation from whence  $LN$ , and whatever else is required, may in any case be determined.

Corollary 1. Put the expression found above for the area of the ellipsis, into fluxions, and after proper reduction we have  $x^2 + \frac{1}{2}h \times \frac{r^2 - h^2}{r^2 + h^2} x + \frac{h^2}{3} = 0$ , an equation from whence the greatest

and least ellipsis in any given cone may be found; the smallest positive root showing the *maximum*, and the largest positive root the *minimum*; but

if  $h$  be less than  $r\sqrt{\frac{2-\sqrt{3}}{2+\sqrt{3}}}$  or  $r \times .02679$ , or

if the vertical angle of the cone exceeds  $176^\circ 56'$  the cone will admit of no greatest or least ellipsis.

Scholium, the expression above given for the greatest and least ellipsis though the true limits, does not always in reality show the greatest and least sections of which the cone is capable, if cut nearly parallel to the base or to the slant side.

Corollary 2. Put again the expression for the area of the ellipsis equal to a given area  $b^2$ , and

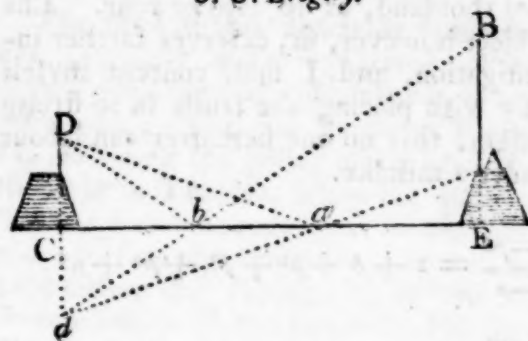
after proper reduction, we have  $x^3 + 2hx \times \frac{r^2 - h^2}{r^2 + h^2}$

$$x^2 + h^2x - \frac{b^4h^3}{4a^2r^2 \times r^2 + h^2} = 0, \text{ an equation for}$$

cutting an ellipsis of a given area from any given cone.

This question was also answered by Mr. J. F.—r.

QUESTION VII (No. II.—) Answered by Mr.  
O. G. Gregory.



Let AB in the annexed figure represent the pole, and D the place of the eye: then will a ray coming from the bottom, A, of the pole, and striking upon the water's surface at  $a$ , be reflected into the direction  $aD$ ; and a ray from B the top of the pole, striking upon the water's surface at  $b$ , will be reflected into the direction  $bD$ . It is a fundamental law or principle in the doctrine of catoptrics, that the angle in which a ray falls upon any reflecting surface (called the angle of incidence) is equal to the angle in which it quits it, when it is reflected from it (called the angle of reflection): hence  $AaE = CaD$ , and  $BbE = DbC$ . From this law arises another, which is, that rays, Bb, Aa, &c. proceeding from various objects, would (if continued) converge to a point as far below the reflecting surface as D, the point where the reflected rays meet, is above the said surface: on these two principles the solution chiefly depends.

Here we have  $CD = Cd = 8 + 5 = 13$ ;  $BA = 18$ ;  $AE = 8$ ;  $BE = 18 + 8 = 26$ ;  $CE = 60$ . Also the triangle  $aCd$  similar to  $aEA$ ; and  $bCd$  similar to  $bEB$ .

Therefore, by similar triangles, as  $dC + AE (=21) : CE (=60) :: Cd (=13) : 37\frac{1}{2} = Cd$ . And, by the same, as  $dC + BE (=39) : CE (=60) :: Cd (=13) : 20 = Cb$ . Consequently,  $37\frac{1}{2} - 20 = 17\frac{1}{2}$  feet  $= ab$  the length of the image.

The breadth of the image at  $a$  will, by the rules of perspective, be to 6 inches (the diameter of the poles) as  $da$  to  $dA$ ; or, as  $Cd$  to  $Cd + AE$ : hence, as  $21 : 13 :: 6 : 3\frac{3}{4}$  inches, breadth of the image at  $a$ . Again, the breadth at  $b$ , will be to 6 inches, as  $db : dB$ ; or, as  $Cd : Cd + EB$ . Therefore, as  $39 : 13 :: 6 : 2$  inches, breadth of the image at  $b$ ; which was required.

N. B.



*N. B.* Thus is the solution of the question determined from the theory. But those gentlemen who are in the habit of making experiments of this kind, will very probably have noticed, that when the image of an object is observed upon water, the image generally (perhaps, always) appears longer than the object itself. And here a query naturally arises upon this point; namely, is the theory of catoptrics erroneous when applied to cases of this kind; or, is the difference between the size of the object and its image, a mere mental delusion, occasioned by a peculiar deception of vision? I am inclined to think that the latter is the case; but should these remarks prove an inducement for any of your correspondents to consider the subject more attentively than it has been hitherto, and should their reasonings lead to a more satisfactory method of explaining the appearance, than can be deduced from considering it as a "*deceptio visus*," I shall be very happy to see a farther elucidation in a future Number.

*This question was also answered by Mr. J. F. and by Mr. T. Hickman.*

**QUESTION VIII (No. III).—Answered by Mr. J. F.—r.**

Put  $x$  = the diameter of the bottom in feet,  $a = 785398$ ,  $b = 147'262125$ , and  $c = 62'5$ , the weight of a cubic foot of water in lbs. avoirdupois, = 1000 avoirdupois oz.

Then  $ax^2$  = the area of the bottom, and  $4ax^2$  = the internal area of the sides. Now  $c : 1 :: b : \frac{b}{c}$  = the number of the cubic feet of water whose absolute weight is  $b$ . But  $(ax^2 \times x) = ax^3$  = the number of cubic feet of water pressing on the bottom, and  $(4ax^2 \times \frac{1}{2}x) = 2ax^3$  = the number of cubic feet whose weight is equal to the pressure of the sides. Therefore  $3ax^3 = \frac{b}{c}$ .

Whence  $x = 3\sqrt{\frac{b}{3ac}} = 1$  foot—the diameter of the bottom and depth of the vessel.

*The same answered by Mr. Wm. Hilton.*

It is very evident, from the principles of hydrostatics, that the pressure upon the cylinder's base is equal to the whole weight of the fluid; and since the pressure upon the upright surface at any depth is as that depth, it also appears evident, that the whole pressure upon that surface is the same as it would be upon an equal surface immersed at half the depth of the fluid. This premised, put the vessel's depth and diameter =  $x$  feet;  $7854 = a$ . Then by mensuration,  $ax^3$  = the vessel's solidity, or pressure upon the base; and  $4ax^3 = 2ax^3$  = the solidity of a prism whose base is the upright surface and height; half the height of the same = the pressure upon that surface, and both together =  $3ax^3$ . It appears by experiment, that 1 foot of water weighs  $62\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. avoirdupois; therefore, we have  $62\frac{1}{2} \times 3x^3 = 147'262125$ ;

from which equation the value of  $x$  is easily found to be 1 foot, as required.

*This question was also answered by Mr. J. Hartley and Mr. T. Hickman.*

**QUESTION IX (No. III).—Answered by Mr. T. Hickman.**

It has often been proved, that the greatest cylinder that can be inscribed in a given sphere, has its height  $\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}$ , and its diameter  $\sqrt{\frac{4}{3}}$ , of the sphere's diameter; and that its solidity is  $\frac{8}{27}$  of the sphere's solidity: also, that the greatest cone inscribed in the sphere, has its height  $\frac{3}{4}$ , and its base diameter  $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ , of the sphere's diameter; and that its solidity is  $\frac{8}{27}$  of the sphere's solidity. Now the difference of these solidities, is  $\sqrt{\frac{1}{3}} - \frac{8}{27}$ , or  $\frac{9\sqrt{3}-8}{27} = .2810542$  of the sphere's content; and  $12^3 \times .5236 = 904.7808$ , is the solidity of the sphere; therefore  $904.7808 \times .2810542 = 254.292414$  is the difference between the greatest inscribed cone and cylinder, as required.

*This question was also answered by Mr. J. F.—r., Mr. J. Hartley, and Mr. Wm. Hilton.*

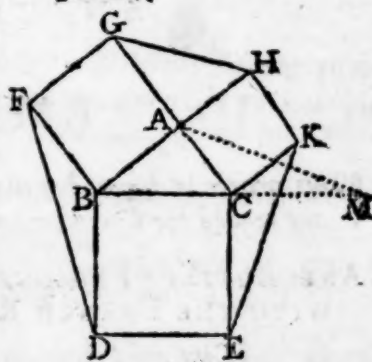
**QUESTION X (No. III).—Answered by Mr. J. F.—r.**

Let ABC be the given right-angled triangle, and the other lines drawn as in the question; also produce BC to M, making CM = BC, and join AM.

There the triangle AGH is equal to the triangle ABC, because AG = AB, and AH = AC, and the included angle GAH = the angle BAC. Again, the triangle KCE is equal to the triangle ACM, because KC = AC, and CE = CM, and the angle KCE = the angle ACM (ACK and MCE being right angles, and KCM common). But the triangle ACM is equal to the triangle ABC, being on equal bases and between the same parallels. Therefore the triangle KCE is also equal to the triangle ABC. And the same may in like manner be proved of the triangle BFD. Therefore, &c.

*The same otherwise proved by Mr. Wm. Hilton*

Let ABC be any triangle, right-angled at A; also, AF, AK, CD squares upon the three sides; the proposition asserts, that if the points GH, FD, KE be joined, the three triangles AGH, BFD, CKE are each of them equal to the triangle ABC: which proposition may be thus demonstrated:—It is shown by writers on mensuration, that the area of a triangle is equal to half the rectangle of any two sides drawn into the sine of their included angle. Hence then the area of ABC = AB  $\times$  AC  $\times$   $\frac{1}{2}$  sine of BAC = BA  $\times$  BC  $\times$   $\frac{1}{2}$  sine of ABC = CA  $\times$  CB



$CB \times \frac{1}{2}$  sine of  $ACB$ ; but  $AG=AB$ , and  $AH=AC$ , and angle  $GAH=BAC$ ; therefore  $AB \times AC \times \frac{1}{2}$  sine of  $BAC=AG \times AH \times \frac{1}{2}$  sine of  $GAH$ , or the triangle  $GAH$ =the triangle  $ABC$ . Also  $BF=BA$ , and  $BD=BC$ , and angle  $BDF$ =supplement of  $ABC$ , because  $ABF \times ABC + CBD + DBF$  are equal to 4 right angles, of which  $ABF$  and  $CBD$  are 2 right angles, therefore  $ABC + DBF=2$  right angles, and consequently  $DBF$ =supplement of  $ABC$ , of course their sines are equal, and therefore  $BA \times BC \times \frac{1}{2}$  sine of  $ABC=BF \times BD \times \frac{1}{2}$  sine of  $DBF$ , or the triangle  $ABC$ =triangle  $FBD$ . And in like manner may be proved the equality of the triangles  $ABC$  and  $CKE$ .

Nearly in the same manner was the demonstration given by Messrs. John Richter. J. Hartley, T. Hickman, and J. M.

#### NEW MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS.

To be answered in No. VII, the Mag. for August.

QUESTION XIV.—By Mr. J. F.—r.

WHAT is the mean velocity of a nail in the tire of a coach-wheel, when the coach travels 7 miles an hour?

QUESTION XV.—By the same.

What is the difference in the proportions, by measure of alcohol or pure spirit, contained in two different kinds of brandy, one of the specific gravity of 0.9200, and the other of 0.9000?

QUESTION XVI.—By Mr. James Wilson.

Four men owed 90 pounds among them, in such sort that if to the first man's money you add 2, it equals the second man's diminished by 2, and the third man's multiplied by 2, and the fourth man's divided by 2; what was each man's part of the 90 pounds?

\* \* \* The solutions of the above questions must be sent, at the latest, in the first week of August; but the sooner the better. And all Communications must be sent paid, and directed, For the Monthly Magazine, at Mr. Johnson's, Bookseller, St. Paul's Church Yard, London.

ERRATA. P. 214, col. ii, l. 20, for  $(AC^2 \times CE^2)$  read  $(AC^2 - CE^2)$ . Ib. l. 49, for *sent* read *ferent*. P. 215, col. ii, l. 9 and 10, for  $\times$  read  $+$ . Ib. l. 12, for *sum* read *sun*. Ib. l. 15, for *G. O.* read *O. G.* P. 305, col. i, l. 6, from the bottom, for  $1 = \frac{1}{n}m$  read  $1 + \frac{1}{n}m$ .

## ANECDOTES AND REMAINS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

[This article is devoted to the reception of Biographical Anecdotes, Papers, Letters, &c. and we request the Communications of such of our Readers as can assist us in these objects.]

### ANECDOTES OF PERSONS CONNECTED WITH THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

[Continued from our last.]

#### VERGNIAUD,

A NATIVE of Limoges, and one of the deputies from Bourdeaux, was a most able orator in the convention; in short, he was inferior, in point of eloquence, to no man who has appeared in France since Mirabeau. On the 10th of August, 1792, he occupied the president's chair, and conducted himself with an uncommon dignity, on that very critical occasion. He was gifted with a happy delivery, and an easy flow of words; this enabled him to speak on all subjects with ease, and without premeditation; but he was both indolent and negligent; he despised mankind, yet he loved liberty, and died for it on a public scaffold, in 1793.

#### CHABOT

Was born at St. Deniez-Dol, in 1759, appointed a Deputy to the Convention in 1793, and executed at Paris on the 5th of April, 1794, in consequence of being

implicated in a conspiracy with Danton. He was a friar in his youth, a hypocrite in his manhood; but, like the French in general, who die perhaps better than they live—he suffered like a hero. In allusion to his dress, he was here termed by a familiar alliteration, the shabby Chabot. One of the best judges in Europe speaks of him thus: “Chabot ne démentit point la poltronnerie d'un prêtre, ni l'hypocrisie d'un capucin?”

#### PASTORET

Both thought and wrote before the revolution. In 1788, he published a work entitled, “Moïse considéré comme Législateur & comme Moraliste,” by way of supplement to his comparison between Zoroaster, Confucius, and Mahomet, which conferred some celebrity on his talents, and breathed throughout a spirit of liberty and investigation. Such works as these, taught the people to think also, and they began to be published in great plenty. Even in 1787, M. Mathon de la Cour, a member of the Academy of Lyons and Villefranche, obtained the prize from the



the Academy of Chalons-sur-Marne by his "Discours sur les meilleurs Moyens de faire naître, et d'encourager le Patriotisme dans une Monarchie;" in which he discriminates between patriotism and the love of one's country. "Patriotism, more rare," says he, "because it is more disinterested than the love of our country, is an ardent desire of serving our compatriots, and of contributing to their welfare, happiness, and security. This desire, disinterested in itself, is such as is felt by the noble and virtuous mind; while the most despicably selfish wretch loves his country only as it concerns his own welfare, the true patriot is always ready to sacrifice to it, not only his dearest interests, but even his life."

This magical word *patriotism*, which began to be known and proclaimed throughout France, contained within it the *embryo* of liberty; and Pastoret, Condorcet, and Brissot, but developed the germ planted indeed by the hands of Nature in the human heart, and only watered by Rousseau and Voltaire.

On the dissolution of the States General, which had assumed the more modern name of the National Assembly, Pastoret was elected a deputy to the convention, from which he afterwards retired in disgust. He is a member of the present legislature, and has lately proposed some salutary regulations respecting the trial by jury, so far as the *intention*, or what we technically term the *quo animo*, is concerned.

During the disputes with the sections, about the re-election of the *two-thirds*, Pastoret was returned a deputy for Paris. He is considered in general to be an *Aristocrat*, and his reproaches against Condorcet for writing in a newspaper dedicated to liberty (*le Journal de Paris*) will never be forgotten or forgiven by the patriots of 1789.

#### ST. HURUGE

Was a marquis and a man of fortune, but neither his title nor estates exempted him from most cruel persecution under the old government of France. He was unlucky enough to have a very handsome wife, who happened to be admired by the baron de Breteuil, the minister of police: this was more than sufficient to ruin one of the provincial *noblesse*, dissipated and dissolute as he was, and what was infinitely worse, *unprotected* at court! The process was short. *Madame la marquise* was seduced into the arms of the

opulent, and powerful, and amorous minister; and her husband, under pretence of insanity, confined at Charenton.

On being liberated, he instantly repaired to England, and lived in London during 1777, 1778, and part of 1779, in great distress. He is still remembered at the Stratford coffee-house, on account of his bad English, his amazingly good appetite, and his rooted aversion to a government that had connived at such flagrant oppression.

On the revolution, he returned to Paris, and glutted his revenge at the execution of the king, queen, and most of the powerful nobles, whom he considered as his persecutors. He is even said to have been active in the massacres of the prisoners, both in the capital and Versailles—this procured him the appellation of *le petit Septembriseur*.

During the *monarchy* of Robespierre, he was one of his creatures: on his condemnation, one of his revilers; on his execution, the bitterest of his enemies. All the English imprisoned by the orders of the *dictator*, were well acquainted with him, for he visited them daily, and was accustomed to affright the timid, and appal the bold, by his malignant predictions. After the *thermidorean* revolution, they in their turn threatened him with vengeance.

It was the persecution experienced by the little talkative, lascivious, insignificant *marquis*, that converted him into a savage: injustice sometimes begets hypocrisy, and not unfrequently wrong, in reparation for wrong. Thus too, while despotism is knotting her whips, arranging her chains, and sharpening her axes, anarchy, the daughter of licentiousness, but often also the midwife of liberty, hovers around, busied in preparing the scorpions of revenge, and whetting the sword of desolation!

#### ANACHARSIS CLOOTS

Was born in Cleves. Although a Prussian, a baron, and a man of fortune, he seems to have imbibed, while yet a boy, a taste for liberty; and, indeed, notwithstanding his singularities and extravagances, he never appears to have belied his original opinions. At an early period of life, he travelled into all the different countries of Europe, and being rich, noble, and sprightly, he was every where received with attention.

While in England, he frequently visited Mr. Burke, to whom he was introduced by means of letters from some very

very learned and respectable men on the Continent.

The interview between the philosopher of Beaconsfield, and the "orator of the human race," will be deemed less whimsical, perhaps, than is imagined, when it is known, that Mr. Burke, at the period alluded to, was neither the pensioner nor the pandar of royalty, but upheld a lofty character for independence, and possessed some of the very singularities, so conspicuous in his friend Anacharsis.

M. Cloots was not only the nephew of a man of letters\*, but actually a man of letters himself. In 1792, he published a small octavo volume, entitled "*La République Universelle, ou Adresse aux Tyrannicides*," which was printed at Paris, in "the fourth year of the redemption," and had "*veritas atque libertas*," by way of motto. Voltaire having styled himself the representative of philosophers, the author pretends to be "the representative of the oppressed," and claims an "universal apostleship for the gratuitous defence of the millions of slaves, who groan from one pole to the other." In this tract, he asserts that nations are not to be delivered by the blade of a poniard, but by the days of truth: "steel can kill only the tyrant, but tyranny itself may be destroyed by knowledge."

Cloots was a great advocate for one common language, and so well convinced of the necessity of one universal government, that he deems two suns above one horizon, or a pair of gods in heaven, not more absurd than two separate nations upon earth!

Anacharsis, a Prussian by birth, a Frenchman by adoption, and a citizen of the world by choice, at last found means to become a member of the National Convention. On the great question respecting the death of the king, he voted in the affirmative; and with the same breath passed sentence on the head of the house of Brandenburg, and Louis XVI. "*Et je condamne pareillement à mort l'infame Frederic Guillaume!*"

Soon after this he was implicated in the affair of *Père Duchêne*, arrested, sent to prison, and as Robespierre never forgave, he was put to death on the 24th of March, 1794. It is but justice to state, that he continued faithful to his principles, and that he appears to have died

innocent. It is not a little singular, that he insisted on being the last prisoner-executed that day, in order to have an opportunity of instilling principles in the mind of each, by means of a short harangue, which he pronounced as the fatal guillotine was about to descend on his neck.

#### MALLET DU PAN

Is a native and a citizen of Geneva. This interesting little republic, which is not more extensive than some of the manors of our own nobility, has produced an astonishing number of illustrious men, most of whom have been at once the zealous defenders and enlightened propagators of human liberty. To this, as to every other rule, there are exceptions; for we know, that Necker, D'Ivernois, and Mallet du Pan, although they have each by turns boasted of having been born in the commonwealth which produced Rousseau, yet have evinced no common enmity to France, from the moment she abjured monarchy. This seeming problem can, however, be very easily solved, when it is recollected, that one has been lately dubbed a knight by the sword of a king; and that a second was the prime minister, and the last the pensioner, of a sovereign prince!

Mallet du Pan was the editor of the political department of the "*Mercur de France*." This journal was published once a week, and had a most astonishing sale, as it was calculated to gratify all parties; for while a citizen of Geneva preached up tyranny in one part, M. de la Harpe, although born within the very clutches of French despotism, adorned the literary department, which had been confided to his charge, with the most animated and brilliant passages in favour of liberty.

After the revolution, it was not likely that M. du Pan should find a very secure asylum in France—no; he himself boasts that his papers were twice sealed up; that he was thrice assaulted; had three decrees issued against him; and during four years, never went to bed with the hope of finding himself alive in the morning!

Having at length effected his escape from Paris, he retired to Brussels, and in 1793 published his celebrated pamphlet called "*Considérations sur la Nature de la Révolution de France, & sur les Causes qui en prolongent la Durée, &c.*" In this tract he loudly laments that the separate views of the combined powers had rendered the scheme for subjugating France

\* Cornelius Pauw, author of "*Recherches Philosophiques sur les Américains, ou Mémoires intéressans pour servir à l'Histoire de l'espèce humaine*. A Berlin, M.DCC.LXXI."



France ineffectual; and recommends to them, if they are yet capable of union in the *common cause of sovereigns*, to substitute fraud in the place of force, and coax and wheedle that nation into slavery, which they were now unable to drive into bondage.

It is not a little remarkable, that this publication made a momentary impression on the combined courts, and that Lord Hood at Toulon, in express opposition to the conduct of the commander in chief before Dunkirk, soon after declared that Great Britain was fighting for the restoration of Louis XVII, and the constitution of 1789.

"Five hundred thousand valiant soldiers, and eighty sail of the line," exclaims the enraged author, "although aided and sustained by an intestine war, have not hitherto been able to conquer ten leagues of territory from this *federation of crimes*, which has entitled itself the French Republic! The duration of such a struggle begins to ennoble it—mankind, already astonished, appear to forget the enormities of the Jacobins, by contemplating their resistance. But a few months more, and a generation, already *bastardized by egotism*, will pass from surprize to admiration!"

On being driven from the Austrian Netherlands, M. du Pan took refuge in Holland, and in May 1794, published at Leyden his "*Dangers qui menacent l'Europe*." In this he recommends "*une guerre à mort*," a wish in which he has been since imitated by Earl Fitzwilliam, who has lately recommended a *bellum internecinum*; and in this tract he appears to be alarmed at the encreasing enthusiasm of the French, which, alluding to its effects, he very properly denominates "*la tactique infernale*." He recommends it to the allies to open the campaign of 1794 with the siege of Lisle, and it is thus that this *pious and reverend* Christian (for M. du Pan is an Abbé) wishes them to proceed: "Let the batteries play unceasingly on the devoted city; let not a single *cold bullet* be directed against it; let bombs be however preferred to red-hot balls, as being better calculated to attain the end proposed; let the number of charges each piece of artillery is capable of sustaining, be invariably ascertained; and at the precise minute fixed upon, let them open their brazen throats, and launch affright, desolation, and death!"

As he is apprehensive that nations may at length call their kings to account for

all this waste of blood and treasure, he recommends them to smite their subjects with the *iron mace* of authority, if they ever dare to murmur against a war in behalf of religion, morality, and subordination.

The Abbé was not long permitted to remain within the Dutch territories, for even there he was followed by the much dreaded *ca ira*, and the *Marseillois march*, and finding himself safe in no country on that side of the Rhine, he has passed into the heart of Germany, and is now at Vienna.

We shall take our leave of this extraordinary man, after translating his prediction relative to the new Republic; a prediction which time alone can verify or refute: "Born under the empire of liberty, and tutored in her school, I have been taught one truth, of which I am firmly convinced—that France will be incapable of supporting political freedom, without thirty years preliminary education!"

#### M. PELTIER

Possesses the national characteristics of his countrymen. He is a man of talents, and a man of pleasure. Early in the revolution he took a decided part in favour of *pure and unmixed monarchy*, and was enabled, as he himself frankly acknowledges, by his *Actes des Apôtres*, and the *abonnement* for a periodical publication, to keep a hotel, a berlin, and a mistress! It is well known that Louis XVI purchased a newspaper, called the *Logographe*, out of the civil list, and M. Peltier was accustomed to sit in the *loge* belonging to it, and transmit minutes of the debates to his Majesty, who employed several gentlemen for that purpose, and rewarded them liberally. Such was the eagerness of the royal family on extraordinary occasions, that *slips* were sent out every fifteen minutes from the national assembly, in the same manner as the lists of blanks and prizes are transmitted from Guildhall to the lottery-offices.

Louis, who was admirably calculated for the *minutiae* of business, accustomed himself to read and animadvert on the proceedings with much calmness; but the queen could never hear them with patience; and it is perhaps to the trifling topographical error of always mistaking Paris for Vienna, that Maria Antoinetta brought so many misfortunes on the house of Bourbon, while her mother, Maria Theresa, by a different conduct, rescued the

the house of Austria from an abyss of calamities.

M. Peltier is rather paradoxical in his opinions. He maintains that France possessed a constitution previously to the revolution, and that the king's power was limited by the *moral agency* of the pulpit, and the *legal energy* of the parliaments. The first of these positions is denied by M. Calonne, all the *émigrés*, not of the first, or *Coblentz* edition, and, in short, by all the world. As to the limitation of the royal power by the clergy, this is too whimsical to demand an answer; we have one solitary instance of it however, in the *petite careme*; but as to the opposition of the parliaments, a *lit de justice*, or an *arrêt* of banishment, settled all that; for in the first case, the king in person had only to order an obnoxious act to be registered in his presence, and as to the second, any clerk in office could fill up the blanks in half a quire of *lettres de cachet*.

M. Peltier publishes a periodical work in favour of the *good old cause*, as a similar one was once termed by the adherents of the house of Stuart. It is termed "*Tableau de l'Europe*," and has a considerable sale, for it unites great bitterness with considerable talents.

#### MESDEMOISELLES DE FERNIGS.

These two young heroines were the daughters of a quarter-master of cavalry, and by accompanying the French troops in their excursions at the beginning of the war, attained a certain degree of attachment to military exploits, and even an enthusiasm against the common enemy. Unlike the "maid of Orleans," they were dressed in female attire, and pretended neither to prophecy nor revelation, but they headed the French troops, in 1791, with the same boldness that the martial female alluded to, was accustomed to do, two centuries before.

Dumourier, who never let slip any occasion of inspiring his army with confidence, invited these ladies to the camp at Maulde, and made such a flattering report to the Convention of their modesty, intrepidity, and good conduct, that they received a house, and an adjoining piece of land, as a present from the republic.

On the defection of this general, preferring gratitude to duty, and personal attachment to the love of their country, they both took part with him, and were out-lawed.

It is not a little remarkable, that this hoary headed warrior, although old enough to be the *grandfather* of most of our *generals*, has yet found means to attach a great number of ladies to him; some young and handsome, such as Mesdemoiselles Orleans, Sercy, and Fernigs; and some old but accomplished, such as Madame de Genlis—Sillery—Bruart, and Madame de Beauvert, the last of whom has been his mistress for many years.

#### M. DE LA TUDE.

This extraordinary man, a noble by birth, and an officer by profession, was imprisoned for a great number of years in the Bastille, the dungeon of Vincennes, and the Bicetre, by order of Madame de Pompadour, the mistress of Louis XV, whom unluckily he had offended. By means of a rope ladder, four hundred feet in length, with two hundred steps or cross bands, all constructed out of shirts and stockings, carefully unravelled for that purpose, he and his companion d'Alegre found means to escape from one of the towers of the Bastille.

At Amsterdam, he was claimed by the French ambassador, conducted in chains to France, and indulged, or rather punished, with the sight of his former companion, whom he found raving mad in the hospital for lunatics at Charenton!

After remaining forty months in his old apartment in the Bastille, he learned, by means of a piece of paper pasted on a window in *la rue de St. Antoine*, that the Marchioness was no more; but as he refused to disclose how he came by this intelligence, he was remanded, by M. de Sartines, then *lieutenant de police*, to the dungeon at Vincennes, whence he escaped by knocking down two sentinels. Being again taken, he was committed to a gloomy cell in the *Bicetre*, whence he was at length extricated by the kindness of a charitable lady, called Madame le Gros, who became security for his good behaviour, and actually maintained him out of her little income.

The memoirs of Henry Mafers de la Tude, containing an account of his confinement during *thirty-five years* in the state prisons of France, were published in 1788, and made a great noise throughout all Europe, as they *verified* every thing asserted relative to the horrid despotism that had prevailed, and might at any future time be renewed in that kingdom.

M. DROUET.



## M. DROUET.

The fate of empires, often depends on trifling occurrences, and this position never received a more ample confirmation, or a more apposite illustration, than in the history of the man now before us. Had Louis XVI escaped into the Austrian dominions, would the situation of France have been precisely the same as at this day? Assuredly not! And yet had Drouet been drunk or asleep, when the king passed through St. Menchould, there is no manner of doubt, but that his majesty would have reached the frontiers in safety.

When Louis, by the advice of his courtiers, the connivance of the emperor Leopold, and the entreaties of his consort, was induced, in opposition to his repeated oaths, to fly out of the kingdom, the night of the 20th of June, the shortest in the whole year, was chosen for that purpose. The king, the queen, their children, and Madame Elizabeth fled towards Montmedy, in a carriage so constructed, as to render the alighting of the royal passengers, either for refreshment or convenience totally unnecessary. They took the road to Montmedy, and had proceeded as far as St. Menchould without suspicion, when Drouet, the post-master, happening to peep into the coach, instantly recognised the Bourbon and Austrian features, and in a single moment conceived the importance of the discovery.

Perhaps even then, had it not been for a cart loaded with furniture, that happened to be placed at the entrance of the bridge of Varennes, Louis XVI might have escaped, and the destiny of France been altered. This cart was overturned by the exertions of Drouet, and the royal carriage consequently stopped long enough to give him time to alarm the municipality. In short, eight men of the national guard, and two pieces of cannon, without either match or powder, were sufficient to arrest the royal family, although escorted by dragoons, and afterwards reinforced by a body of horse under young Bouillé!

Drouet accompanied the king to Paris, where the national assembly, after providing for the security of the state, was calmly deliberating on the *penal code*. From this respectable body he received a word and a commission. He was afterwards elected to the convention, and deputed with Camus and other members, to arrest Dumourier. By this general

he was delivered over to the enemy, and after experiencing the horrors of an Austrian dungeon, was at length exchanged for the daughter of the king and queen of France.

On his return, he was elected into the council of five hundred, and has been lately arrested and confined, in consequence of being charged with an attempt to overturn the constitution, and murder the legislators and the directory.

## COLLOT D'HERBOIS,

A comedian on the stage, a monster while in power, and a philosopher in his closet; this same *Collot*, as he is familiarly called by the Parisians, is assuredly one of the most extraordinary men the present age has witnessed. After throwing off the *sock*, and taking his leave of two or three miserable theatrical pieces in which he himself had acted, he repaired to Paris; and being possessed of a good figure, a strong voice, great energy, wonderful intrepidity, and uncommon address, he speedily became one of the oracles of the Jacobin club.

It was the fashion at that time to idolize Lafayette, and call him (*le père*) the father of the revolution; but Collot, who knew he had been intriguing with the queen out of mere enmity to M. d'Egaité, contrived to get him called its *step-father* (*le beau-père*); and this was no trifling achievement in the time of civil contention; for at Paris, and even in London, much is done by means of a *sobriquet*, or nick-name.

On the trial of the king, d'Herbois perched himself on the very *summit of the mountain*, being placed next to Robespierre. On his execution, he was the first to proclaim the republic. During the contest between the two parties, it was he who denounced and proscribed the Girondists. When the crimes of Robespierre had attained their full growth of enormity, it was Collot who joined Barrere in impeaching and punishing him!

After unsheathing the sword of the exterminating angel at Toulon, he experienced a kind of modern *ostracism*; but instead of a punishment, it was a triumph, for he had not been a week at Cayenne, before he actually possessed a greater share of authority in the settlement, than the governor himself. He has even been lately denounced by one of the colonial deputies, as *le roi de Cayenne*, but no attention whatever was paid to the observation. The truth is, that Collot, with

the privy of the directory is organizing, not a committee only, but a *colony of insurrection*, which he intends to direct, *en masse*, against the English West India islands. It is for this purpose he has armed and regenerated the recently emancipated blacks, and erected a guillotine to terrify the planters. After appearing in such a number of different characters, this singular man, whatever may be the final catastrophe, has ensured to himself a *niche* in the temple of history!

A.

[To be continued.]

## LETTERS FROM DR. SYKES.

(Now first published from the Originals.)

TO DR. GREGORY SHARPE.

DEAR SIR,

YOUR's of the 13th instant I received last night, and I could not but sit down to thank you for it this morning as soon as I could get a moment. Mr. Morris, happy Mr. Morris, this moment is gone from me to get institution to Milbrook rectory, a parsonage adjoining to his own, of 200l. per annum, as it is said. 'Tis hardly so much, I believe, but not much short. His wife is ready to lie in, so that the child is to be looked on as an appendage. It is a fine provision, and I hope the lucky man will enjoy it. I thank you for your kind thoughts of us, and on many accounts with you out of that ill state of attendance and dependance. But it gives you time for a thousand things which you would scarce find time or leisure for, were you engaged as I wish and hope you will be: but as it is, I hope to reap the benefit of your hours, for I am sure they will not be misemployed. I have the *ὄμιλος καὶ ὁμιλος*, not a *poem*, but a joco-serious discourse upon what its title holds forth. It will certainly entertain, and I make no question tell you some things which you perhaps may not have observed; and indeed it is a ridicule upon laborious quotations, or rather it was designed to show with what ease a man may acquire the reputation of learnedness, without much study\*. I hear the same

author has another dissertation upon the antiquity of boghouses, which he will oblige the world with in the same taste.

You revive in my mind a melancholy thought, when you mention to me Arabic. I could once—but other things have diverted me so much, that I have almost, I will say quite, forgot it. Dr. Hunt is the only considerable proficient that way that I know: his Egyptian author I subscribed for two or three years ago; and I rejoice to hear it goes forward. It is true that the present Arabic vowels were not invented till long after the Coran; but as it is a living language, spread far and wide, I suppose there may not be the same liberties taken with it as with a dead language. You know there are Arabic books printed without vowels, as there are Hebrew. But then there are right sounding vowels in a living language, I mean expressive ones of the *true sound* which living people make, which are not in the dead tongues. If you were, instead of alcoran, to sound the word alciran or leciron, it would not be *Arabic*, but something else, and (if a word) it would not express the book called in Arabic the Coran. In dead languages it signifies no great matter how the pronunciation is, provided we read it, but I apprehend there is a manifest difference in the cases, betwixt living and dead languages; and I doubt whether the powers of the consonants will always tell us right what *Ufus*, which is the *Norma loquendi*, was. But I do not consider that I am writing to a master in these things. The analogy of letters will certainly show a great similitude in the sound of some languages, but who can argue to pronunciation or sound, even in neighbouring nations, where the same letter is used? If a German or a Dutchman have the same letter, and in the same order as a French or Englishman in their alphabets, it would be a false inference to argue thence that they gave the same or even a like sound to it. Nay, in our tongue we give as different sounds to the same letters as if it were quite a different one. I am sensible that a great many curious observations may be made upon the origin, derivation, and relation of languages to one another, and I doubt not but you have made many upon this occasion, which I shall have great pleasure in seeing. What I have seen of this sort by one and another, in my little reading,

\* In a letter to Dr. Sharpe from J. William, Esq. Oxford, dated about the same time, the writer says, "A pleasant man, Archdeacon —, has published *ὄμιλος καὶ ὁμιλος*, not more to celebrate the antiquity and excellency of that liquor, than to abuse the laborious ostentation of learning in commentators upon trifles; it is a

4to of about 40 pages, and it will make you laugh when you are at leisure." *Second Letter from J. W. Esq. Penes m. C.*

has



has given me great information, and whatever has the approbation of so great a master as Dr. Hunt, will prejudice me much in its favour; and I heartily wish you good success in these and all other your attempts.

I hope I shall have the pleasure of meeting with you in town in a little time. The day is not absolutely fixed when we shall set out from hence, but we think of sending away from hence our servants at farthest on the 29th inst. possibly the 26th; which day soever it is that they go from hence, we shall follow them in a day or two.

It is with pleasure and with great truth that I subscribe myself,

Dear sir, your's very sincerely,

Winton, A. A. SYKES.  
Thursday, Oct. 18, 1750.

Interrupted by accidents I could not make this up to send it away time enough for the post on Thursday, and therefore am forced to keep it by me till this day, Oct. 21.

TO DR. G. SHARPE.

DEAR SIR, Winchester, Aug. 7, 1751.

Your's of the 2d instant did not come hither till this evening, and glad I was to hear of you, for I assure you I was under not little uneasiness that I could not express my thanks for your *little books*, not knowing in what part of the world you was. In it I find you refer to your Dissertation on the Origin, &c. of the Languages, p. 41, 42, 52, 53, from whence I imagined it to have been published, though I had not the pleasure of seeing it. I return you a great many thanks for what I do see, and I do not doubt but all lovers of letters will do the same. Surely many of your remarks are quite new; I own I am a disciple of your's, if you will give me leave to be so, and I have learnt several things which every body must be obliged to you for. Go on, and try what you can do to promote learning.

I brought down with me hither a great book (*μύησις κρυφή*) upon the subject of miracles: it seems I have given offence to the

author (Dr. Dodwell) by what I said about the credibility of miracles, and I am answered in a long preface of 68 pages.—How are men's heads turned. Either he is or I am strangely mistaken in the way of proving the miracles of the gospel. But methinks I am in the condition of a man that engages in a fray between a man and his wife, he most probably draws both sides upon himself. I would not meddle in the controversy betwixt Dr. Middleton and his adversaries, but wanted and tried to secure the miracles of the gospel, let the other be determined as it would, and I am treated as on Dr. Middleton's side of the question: and yet making concessions, even all that the Doctor's adversaries desire, I am full of inconsistency and what not. Is this the man, that *when learning revives, and religion once more raises her head*, is to have his works foremost in esteem? Well, I am content to have endeavoured, and as I am not trying to walk in the road to preferment, I am willing to follow truth; and as I am not afraid of following close, I am not afraid of her kicking me, or dashing my teeth out of my head.

Oh, Sir, I have seen, and been at Mr. Doddington's \* stately mansion, and once thought and hoped, by means of my old friend Mr. Britton, deceased, to have been introduced to have kissed his hands. But that pleasing expectation is over, and I am grown almost out of the world, *omnibus ignotus*. I shall be, God willing, at Salisbury, on Saturday the 17th inst. preach there on Sunday the 18th, stay there on Monday, and perhaps a day or two, as the weather and circumstances happen; then to return hither, where my wife and I shall be glad to see you. You know that we have a spare bed, not at the house where once we lived, but in another as close to the *west* end of the church as can be, which if you will make your own when you please, you will give great pleasure to, dear Sir,

Your much obliged humble servant,

A. A. SYKES.

My wife's compliments wait on you.

\* Bubb Doddington, afterwards Lord Melcombe.

## ORIGINAL POETRY.

## TO IRELAND.

BY DR. DRENNAN.

MY Country!—shall I mourn or bless,  
Thy tame and wretched happiness?  
'Tis true—the vast Atlantic tide  
Has scoop'd thy harbours, deep and wide,  
Bold to protect, and prompt to save,  
From fury of the western wave.  
And Shannon points to Europe's trade;  
For that, his chain of lakes were made;  
For that, he scorns to waste his store,  
In channel of a subject shore;  
But courts the southern wind to bring,  
A world upon its rapid wing.

True—thy resplendent rivers run.  
And safe beneath a temp'rate sun,  
Springs the young verdure of thy plain,  
Nor dreads his torrid, eastern reign.

True—thou art blest in nature's plan;  
Nothing seems wanting here but—Man.  
Man, to subdue, not serve the soil,  
To win and wear its golden spoil;  
Man, conscious of an earth his own,  
No savage biped, torpid, prone:  
Living, to dog his brother brute,  
And hung'ring for the lazy root,  
Food for a soft contented slave,  
Not for the hardy and the brave.

Had Nature been her enemy,  
Ierne might be fierce and free.  
To the stout heart, and iron hand,  
Temp'rate each sky, and tame each land.  
A climate and a soil less kind,  
Had form'd a map of richer mind;  
Now a mere sterile swamp of foul,  
Tho' meadows spread and rivers roll;  
A nation of abortive men,  
That dart—the tongue, and point—the pen,  
And at the back of Europe hurl'd,  
A base *Posterior* of the world.

In lap of Araby the blest'd,  
Man lies, with luxury oppress'd,  
While spicy odours blown around,  
Enrich the air, and gems, the ground.  
But through the pathless burning waste,  
Man marches with his patient beast;  
Braves the hot sun, and heaving sand,  
And calls it free and happy land.

Enough to make a desert known,  
Arms and the man, and sand, and stone.

Dublin, March 20.

## SONNET,

IN COMMEMORATION OF  
SIR WILLIAM JONES.

SOULS of the Worthies, Selden, Milton, all  
Who sit inspher'd on yon high dwelling-  
place,

Immortal guardians of the human race,  
Which while on earth ye serv'd—now that ye  
call

Th' ascended Jones to walk your starry hall—

Why teach ye not mankind, as erst, t' inurn  
With solemn show the virtuous, and to burn  
Memorial incense, and with hymns t' install,  
At their rear'd statues in the temple's aisle,  
To pause revering—thinking o'er their deeds?  
So should your new companion's earthly weeds  
Become a fainter relique. Bid him hail!  
Europe and Asia, ask your purest meeds.  
Clasp'd o'er his distant tomb, Learning and Free-  
dom wail.

June 7.

## ENGLISH HEXAMETER EXEMPLIFIED.

"The Germans have adopted a variety of the ancient measures into their poetry with good effect; and, indeed, their most celebrated Epic poem, the *Messiah*, is written in hexameter verse: they possess too, besides a variety of other pieces, translations from Horace and Anacreon, in which the measures of the originals have been imitated."

They have, however, been obliged, by the scarceness of long vowels, and the riseness of short syllables, in their language, to tolerate the frequent substitution of trochees to spondees in their hexameter verse: and they scan, like other modern nations, by emphasis, not by position. The following transversion of a passage from Ossian's *Carthou*, may give an idea of the practicability of such metres in the English tongue:

THOU, who roll'st in the firmament, round  
as the shield of my fathers,  
Whence is thy girdle of glory, O Sun! and thy  
light everlasting?  
Forth thou com'st in thy awful beauty; the  
stars at thy rising  
Haste to their azure pavillions, the moon sinks  
pale in the waters;  
But thou movest alone: who darest to wander  
beside thee?  
Oaks of the mountain decay, and the hard rock  
crumbles asunder;  
Ocean shrinks, and again grows; lost is the moon  
in the heavens;  
While thou ever remainest the same, to rejoice  
in thy brightness.  
Altho' laden with storms be the wind, loud  
thunders be rolling,  
Lightnings be glaring around, thou look'st from  
the clouds in thy beauty,  
Laughing the storm; but, alas! thou shinest  
in vain upon Ossian:  
He no more may behold thy effulgency, whether  
thy fair locks  
Yellowly curl on the clouds of the morning, or  
red in the west wave  
Quivering dip. Yet thou art perhaps but like  
me, for a season—  
Finite e'en thy years—thou too shalt be sleeping  
in midnight,

Deaf



Deaf to the voice of the morning. Exult, then,  
O Sun! in thy vigour:  
Dark and unlovely is age, as the glimmering  
light of the moon-beams  
Pale that shine thro' mists over-rolling the face  
of the grey sky,  
When on the heath blasts sweep, and the fleet-  
vest traveller shivers.

#### THE FALLING TOWER.

MARK ye the Tower whose lonely halls  
Re-echo to yon falling stream?  
Mark ye its bare and crumbling walls,  
Where slowly fades the sinking beam?  
There, oft, when Eve in silent trance,  
Hears the lora redbreast's plaintive moan,  
Time, casting round a cautious glance,  
Heaves from its base some mould'ring stone.  
There, tho' in Time's departed day,  
War wav'd his glittering banners high;  
Tho' many a minstrel pour'd the lay,  
And many a beauty trac'd the eye;  
Yet never 'midst the gorgeous scene,  
'Midst the proud feasts of splendid pow'r,  
Shone on the pile a beam serene,  
So bright as gilds its falling hour.  
Oh! thus when Life's gay scenes shall fade,  
And Pleasure lose it wonted bloom,  
When creeping Age shall bare my head,  
And point to me the silent tomb;  
Then may Religion's hallow'd flame,  
Shed on my mind its mildest ray;  
And bid it seek in purer frame,  
One bright Eternity of Day!

June 8.

A.

#### SONG.

WHEN the shades of night pursuing,  
O'er the rustl'd billows creep,  
The sailor oft' the gloom reviewing,  
Cheerless wanders o'er the deep.  
Haply then in splendour rolling,  
From the realms of parted day,  
The cloudless moon his peace restoring,  
Mounts and guides him on his way.  
Julia, thus, when Hope retreating,  
Yields to care my tortur'd breast;  
When my heart in anguish beating,  
Sinks with cold despair oppress;  
One soft smile thy lips disclosing,  
Bids the wild emotions cease;  
One kind glance my breast composing,  
Stills my heart, and all is peace.

June 14.

A.

#### TRANSLATION FROM TYRTEUS.

MUTE are my chords when beauty claims  
the song,  
Or kingly grace, or limbs of giant mold;  
No grace of mine extols the honey'd tongue,  
The racer's swiftness or the gleam of gold.

2

My theme's the youth who views with steady  
eyes,  
The bloodiest carnage, and the grin of death;  
'Midst thickest battle claims the victor's prize,  
And man to man disputes the laurel wreath.  
Blest by his country's praise, his parent's smile,  
He views the waste of life, nor feels appal,  
Firm at the post, and foremost in the file,  
With dauntless breast he sees his comrade  
fall.

With sinewy arm he stems the wave of war,  
O'er adverse hosts he scatters wild dismay;  
Reckless of life he guides his griding car,  
Where danger frowns, amid the bloody fray.  
And falls the youth?—he falls, his country's  
joy,  
His father's pride, who tells each honest  
wound;  
Points to the fissured buckler of his boy,  
And smiles in tears, while all his praise  
resound.

His children's children, bending o'er his tomb,  
Shall date their glories from his honour'd  
name;  
Thus, wrapt in earth, he 'scapes the vulgar  
doom,  
And lives for ever in the rolls of fame.

June 16.

P. F.

#### INSCRIPTION

ON CROMWELL'S PORTRAIT, PRESENTED  
TO QUEEN CHRISTINA OF SWEDEN.

(From Milton's Works.)

BELLIPOTENS Virgo, septem Regina  
Trionum,  
Christina, Arctoi lucida stella poli,  
Cernis quas merui dura sub casside ruas,  
Utque senex armis impiger ora tero;  
Inoia fatorum dum per vestigia nitor,  
Exequor & popula fortia iussa manu.  
At tibi submittit frontem reverentior umbra;  
Nec sunt hi vultus Regibus atque truces.

#### TRANSLATION.

BRIGHT scepter'd Maid, whose arms the  
North controul,  
Christina, star that gilds the frozen pole,  
I behold my wa-worn cheeks with wrinkles  
spread,  
And howning armour press my hoary head,  
While thro' the maze of fate I break my way,  
And all a people's high behests obey  
But m le to thee the shade its homage brings;  
These brows not always sternly bend on kings.

A COR-

A CORRECT LIST OF  
NEW PUBLICATIONS.

## AGRICULTURE.

**F**OREIGN Agriculture, or an Essay on the comparative Advantages of Oxen for Tillage, in Competition with Horses; being the Result of Practical Husbandry, by the Chevalier de Mouroy. Selected from Communications in the French Language, with additional Notes, by *John Talbot Dillon*, esq. M.R.Q.A. 2s. Nicoll.

A General View of the Agriculture of the County of Mid-Lothian. 6s. Nicoll.

## BOTANY.

An Introduction to Botany, by *Priscilla Wakefield*. 3s. Newbury.

## DIVINITY.

A Series of Discourses on the Providence and Government of God; tending to show the Ground, both of Reason and Scripture, upon which the Doctrine rests, and to point out some important practical Inferences deducible from it, by *Newcome Cappe*, 4s. Johnson.

A Sermon, preached at Wickham, on the Fast Day, by the Rev. *Joseph Pickering*, M.A. 1s. Gardner.

Considerations on the Universality and Uniformity of the Theocracy, by a *Layman of the Church of England*, 4s. Johnson.

The Providence of God, a Sermon, preached at Maidstone, by *John Evans*, M.M. 6d Symonds.

Catechetical Lectures, or the Church Catechism explained, by the Rev. *W. Armstrong*, 2s Law.

The Social Worship of the One God, agreeable to Reason and Scripture, a sermon, by *Thos. Jervis*, 1s Robinsons.

The Anniversary Sermon of the Royal Humane Society, by the Rev. *W. Hawtayne*, 1s Rivingtons.

Some Remarks on Religious Opinions and their Effects, by *Robert Wallace Johnson*, M.D. 2s Johnson.

## METAPHYSICS.

A General and Introductory View of Professor Kant's Principles, concerning Man, the World, and the Deity; submitted to the Consideration of the Learned, by *H. A. Nitsch*, 5s Downes.

L'Economie, Politique et Morale, de l'Espece Humaine, par *M. Herrenschwand*, 2 vol. 4to 1l 11s 6d Deboffe.

## DRAMA.

Village Virtues, a dramatic satire, 2s Bell.

## GEOGRAPHY AND TRAVELS.

Travels in the Year 1792, through France, Turkey, and Hungary, to Vienna, by *W. Hunter*, esq. 6s Whites.

Travels into different Parts of Europe, in the Years 1791 and 1792, by *John Owen*, M.A. 2 vols. 14s Cadell and Davies.

## BIOGRAPHY.

The Life of the Rev. *W. Romaine*, M.A. by *W. Bromley Cadogan*, M.A. 1s 6d Verner and Hood.

## MEDECINE.

Memoir on the Medical Arrangements ne-

cessary to be observed in camps, &c. by *Robert Sormerville*, 3s Egerton.

A Dictionary of Surgery, or the Young Surgeon's Pocket Assistant, by *Benjamin Lara*, 6s Ridgway.

A Treatise on Canine Madness, particularly the Bite of Mad Dogs, by a *Physician*, 1s Westley.

The Inoculator, or Suttonian System of Inoculation, 4s Dilly.

A Treatise on the Scurvy, by *D. Paterson*, 2s Johnson.

## MISCELLANIES.

Strictures on the Conduct of the Rev. George Markham, Vicar of Carlton, occasioned by his Prosecutions of several Members of the People called Quakers, for their Non-payment of Tithes, by *Charles Wilson*, 1s 6d Owen.

Remarks on the inferior Utility of Classical Learning, by *W. Stevenson*, 1s Symonds.

An Examination of "Jones's English System of Book-keeping," by *James Mill*, 2s 6d Verner and Hood.

Sketches on various Subjects, Moral, Political, and Literary, by the *Author of the Democrat*, 5s. Bell.

Kearsley's Peerage of England, Scotland, and Ireland, 8s Kearsley.

A Vindication of M. de la Fayette, from the libellous Aspersions of the Rt. Hon. Edmund Burke, 1s Symonds.

New and Comprehensive Rules for Playing the Game of Chess, 1s 6d Symonds.

Answers to the Rev. E. Wall's Two Letters to Mr. John Parkinson, on the subject of the Welton Inclosure Bill, by *Mr. Hudson*, 6d Brown.

A Narrative of the Loss of the Transports and Merchant Ships near Weymouth, by *Charlotte Smith*, 2s Low.

Proceedings in the House of Commons on the Slave Trade and State of the Negroes in the West-Indies, by *Philip Francis*, esq. 2s 6d Ridgway.

Speeches out of Parliament, addressed to the Electors of Westminster, by the Rt. Hon. C. J. Fox, J. H. Tooke, esq. and Sir Alan Gardner, Bart. 1s Smith.

Translations of the Letters of a Hindoo Rajah, by *Eliza Hamilton*, 2 vols. 10s Robinsons.

The Peeper, a Collection of Essays, including Memoirs of John Henderson, A.B. and the Rev. S. Badcock, by *John Watkins*, LL.D. 4s Allen and West.

Jordan's Complete Collection of all the Speeches lately delivered from the Hustings, in Covent-Garden, by Mr. Fox, Mr. Horne Tooke, and Admiral Gardner, 1s Jordan.

The Speeches of John Horne Tooke, during the Westminster Election, 1796, &c. Also the Speech of the Rt. Hon. C. J. Fox, delivered on the last Day but one of the Election. 6d Ridgway.

## POETRY.

The Triumphs of War, and other Poems, by *W. Amphlett*, 5s Bagster.

Fabliaux, or Tales, abridged from the French Manuscripts.



Manuscripts of the 12th and 13th Centuries, by *M. Le Grand*, translated into English Verse, Vol. I. 14s Faulder.

The Pains of Memory, by *Robert Merry*, A.M. 3s Robinsons.

Sorrows sacred to the Memory of Penelope; and Miscellaneous Poems, by *Sir Brooke Boothby*, bart. 11s Cadell and Davies.

Poems, by *Thomas Hoccleve*, a Cotemporary of Chaucer, never before printed; selected from a MS. in the possession of George Maſon, 6s 6d Leigh and Sothorby.

The Triumph of Innocence, written on the Deliverance of the Princess Royal of France, by *Eyles Irwin*, esq. M.R.I.A. Nicol.

Fables, by *John Gay*, illustrated with Notes and the Life of the Author, by *Wm. Cox*, 4s Cadell and Davies.

Milton's Paradise Lost, translated into Italian Blank Verse, by *Felix Maciastini*, 12s

Miscellaneous Poems, by *Mrs. Pilkington*, 2 vols. 10s 6d Cadell and Davies.

The Pleader's Guide, a Didactic Poem, 3s 6d Cadell and Davies.

#### NOVELS.

The Children of the Abbey, by *Maria Regina Roche*, 4 vols. 14s Lane.

Joan! by *Matilda Fitzjohn*, 4 vols. 14s Hookham and Carpenter.

Isabinda of Bellefield, a sentimental Novel, in a Series of Letters, by *Mrs. Courtney*, 3 vols. 10s 6d Bagster.

Woodland Cottage, 4 vols. 14s Hookham and Carpenter.

Clarentine, 3 vols. 10s 6d Robinsons.

Eloise de Montblanc, by a *Young Lady of Fashion*, 4 vols. 12s Lane.

Mr. Spencer's Translation of Bürger's Leonora, embellished with nine Designs, by *Lady Diana Beauclerc*, engraved by *T. Bartolozzi*, R.A. 11s Hardings.

The Siamese Tales, 2s. 6d. Verner and Hood.

Theodore Cyphon, or the Benevolent Jew, by *George Walker*, 3 vols. 9s. Crosby.

Augusta Fitzherbert, or Anecdotes of real Characters, 2 vols. 6s Crosby.

The Sorrows of Edith, or the Hermitage of the Cliff, by *Mrs. Burke*, 2 vols. 6s Crosby.

The Mansion House, by a *Young Gentleman*, 2 vols. 6s Lane.

The History of Ned Evans, 4 vols. 14s Robinsons.

#### LAW, POLICE, &c.

A Treatise on the Law of Elections, in all its Branches, by *John Simeon*, esq. Barrister at Law, 8s Butterworth.

An Enquiry into the Corn Laws and Corn Trade of Great Britain, and their Influence on the Prosperity of the Kingdom, by *Alexander Dixon*, esq. To which is added a Supplement, by *Wm. Mackie*, 4to. 12s Nicol.

#### POLITICS.

Rudiments of Political Science, Part I. Containing Elementary Principles, with an Appendix, by *Angus Macauley*, A.M. 6s Egerton.

A Short View of the Inconveniencies of War, with some Observations on the Expediency of Peace, 1s Jordan.

Speech of Mr. Dundas in the House of Commons, on the 15th of March 1796, upon the Abolition of the Slave Trade, with a Copy of the Bill, &c. 1s Debrett.

Political Instructions for all Ranks of People, on the most interesting political Topics, by a *True Friend to Liberty*, 1s 6d Cox.

The Politician's Creed; being the great Outline of Political Science, by an *Independent*, Vol. II, 6s Cox.

Thoughts on the Prospects of a Regicide War, in a Letter to the Rt. Hon. Edmund Burke, 6d Smeeton.

Traacts on Political and other Subjects, by *Joseph Towers*, L.L.D. 3 vol. 11s Cadell and Davies.

An Address to the Electors of Great Britain, 6d Johnson.

The Law of Nature, or Catechism of French Citizens; translated from the French of *C. F. Volney*, 1s Eaton.

Observations on Mr. Paine's Pamphlet on the Decline and Fall of the English System of Finance, by *Ralph Broom*, esq. 1s 6d Debrett.

A Letter to the Rt. Hon. Wm. Pitt, on the present alarming Crisis of Affairs, 1s Debrett.

Facts relative to the Conduct of the War in the West-Indies, J. Owen.

Letters, Political, Military, and Commercial, on the present State and Government of the Province of Oude, 2s Debrett.

Thoughts on the Anti-monarchical Tendency of the Measures of the British Minister, by *Wm. Adams*, 1s. Symonds.

#### NOTICE OF WORKS IN HAND.

ARCHDEACON TRAVIS is preparing for the press a Collection of the Great Manuscript in the Library of the University of Cambridge, marked R. R. 6, 4. with the margin of the Greek edition of the New Testament, published by R. Stephens in 1550.

Mr. F. A. NITSCH, in "A General and Introductory View of Kant's Principles," which he has just published, has announced his intention to translate and publish, in English, all the works of Kant. Such a work, as a long felt desideratum, will, doubtless, meet with liberal patronage. Mr. Nitsch is known as the ingenious and learned lecturer on Kant's philosophy, in London.

It is the *first*, and not the *third* volume, as stated in our last, of Mr. POLWHELE's History of Devonshire, which is in the press. This volume contains a general description of the county, its natural history, &c.

A splendid periodical work, in Natural History, has lately been announced, under the title of "A Cabinet of Quadrupeds." The engravings by TOOKEY and THOMPSON, from drawings by IB-BETTSON, with historic and scientific descriptions by Mr. CHURCH.

RETRO-

## RETROSPECTIVE VIEW OF THE DRAMA.

DRURY-LANE.—May 25.

*Mahmoud—Little Peggy's Love—A Dramatic Olio—and The Sultan.*

THIS was for the benefit of the widow Storace and her orphan child, who, by the premature decease of her husband, was left unprovided for. The Olio consisted of the most admired airs, composed by the late Mr. Storace. The house was remarkably full; and the liberality of the managers and performers was highly spoken of.

June 9. *The Belle's Stratagem*, and *The Sultan*, for the benefit of the widow of the late unfortunate Benson, and her children. Mrs. Jordan spoke, in her usual superior manner, a neat written address to the audience (a brilliant company) on the subject of benevolence. Mr. Braham, Madame Mara, and Mrs. Storace also lent their assistance.

June 15 (Wednesday) *Mahmoud*, and *The Deaf Lover*. The house closed this evening for the season.

## COVENT-GARDEN.

June 7 (Monday) *The Buzbody*, and *The Irish Mimick*. This was announced the last night of the company's performing for this season. The chief of the company, however, played again the succeeding night, with a view to increase the fund established for the relief of decayed performers.

The winter theatres have, in the course of the last season, brought out NINE pieces each, pantomime included. Of these, the productions at Covent-Garden have been the most successful.

## HAY-MARKET.

June 11 (Saturday) *Peeping Tom*, *The Liar*, and (first time) *Bannian Day*. With the above entertainments, this theatre opened for the season, to a very thin audience.

The new piece of *Bannian Day*, is ascribed to Mr. Waldron, jun. It consists more of sprightly conversation than interesting plot, and serves to introduce some very agreeable music by Dr. Arnold. The story, trifling as it is, is very defective. The hero of the piece, is a naval gentleman, who, marrying against his father's consent, is, consequently, disinherited. His distress gives rise to the title of *Bannian Day*, a sea phrase for a day when there is no allowance of meat. The Irishman though guilty of some natural blunders, makes use of language fitter for his valet, than a gentleman of fortune. To mistake *mediate* for *meditate*, &c. is

neither natural for a gentleman, nor does it constitute an Irish bull. The rest of the characters are common, and several obviously borrowed.

June 16. *Merchant of Venice*, and *Bannian Day*. Mr. Palmer played Shylock this evening, for the first time. Though not equal to Macklin, he was respectable. He differed from the usual readings in some parts, particularly in the following :

—————"Many a time, and oft,  
"On the Rialto you have rated me, &c."

Which he thus varied :

—————"Many a time——and oft  
"On the Rialto——you have, &c."

This certainly is better; for though *many a time, and oft*, is a common expression, it is an idle repetition; but by uniting the *oft* with the *Rialto*, which is the most public place in Venice, it gives the observation additional force. The following passage also, which, as printed, is certainly unintelligible :

—————"When the bag-pipe sings i' th' nose  
"Cannot contain their urine for affection  
"Masters of passion sway it to the mood  
"Of what it likes or loathes——"

Mr. Palmer thus delivered :

—————"When the bag-pipe sings i' th' nose,  
"Cannot contain their urine—for affection,  
"Master of passion, sways it to the mood  
"Of what it likes or loathes——"

This we also deem the best exposition, notwithstanding many others which have been proposed. Mr. Palmer has repeated this character with additional success.

June 20. *All in Good-Humour*, *Bannian Day*, and *The Spanish Barber*. The slovenly manner in which the first piece was hurried over, was truly reprehensible.

June 22. *The Flitch of Bacon*, and (first time) *The Magic Banner, or Two Wives in a House*. Alfred, whose adventures have already been the subject of other unsuccessful dramas, is the hero of the *Magic Banner*, a play in three acts. This is an humble attempt to unite broad farce with the sublime. Alfred's disguise, as a peasant, when he takes refuge in a cottage, and neglects the woman's cake that was at the fire, and committed to his care; and also his disguise as a minstrel, are the chief incidents; the rest is mere patch work, absurd, and ridiculous, especially the part which gives rise to the second title.

Fawcett



Fawcett was the only performer to be commended for exertion—the rest had no opportunity—the fool, whether owing to the author, or actor, was a very heavy one.—Mr. Palmer attempted to give it out for the next night, but was interrupted by the prevailing marks of censure.

June 23. *The Magic Banner*, and *The Dead Alive*. Notwithstanding the judgement of the preceding night's tribunal, *The Magic Banner* was repeated. It was considerably curtailed, and, of course, less disgusting; it was, however, opposed when given out for the third night.

#### OPERA-HOUSE.

May 24. *Antigone*, a new serious Opera, was performed for the first time with great success, the music by Bianchi: a duet in the second act, and a trio in the third, were universally encored. The recitative was happily executed by Banti, Vigononi, and Roselli.

June 2. This evening Madame Rose brought out for her benefit (the most productive that has been this season) a new Indian divertissement called *The Caravan at Rest*, composed by Mr. Didelot. It consists of the sports of the Arabs;

also a *Ballet Epifodique*, by the same composer, called *L'Amour Vengé*; or *La Metamorphose*; this was in the style *Anacreontique*; the characters consisted of satyrs, fauns, nymphs, and huntresses—but what most delighted was a Cupid, by his aerial passage.—The exertions of the performers were very laudable.

June 7. *Antigone*, *The Caravan at Rest*, and *L'Amour Vengé*. This was the last night of the subscription.

June 14. A Comic Opera, composed by Mezzinchi, called *Il Tesoro*, was represented this evening, for the first time. It was well performed, and several airs encored.

#### THEATRE ROYAL, DUBLIN.

Mr. J. Bannister made his first appearance here, in the characters of Feignwell and Walter, in *A Bold Stroke for a Husband*, and *The Children in the Wood*. He spoke a whimsical Address, descriptive of the adventures he met with since his departure from London. He continues to perform to overflowing houses; being unsupported, he does not perform with his usual spirit; nor appear to such advantage as at Drury or the Haymarket, with his friends Suet, &c.

## LAW REPORTS.

### CASE OF THE LICENTIATES, AND THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS.

[Continued from our last.]

MR. ERSKINE began the pleadings in defence of the College, after having had all the instructions and documents which that body can bring forward, and ample leisure for preparation. That able Advocate delivered an elaborate and eloquent speech, which, from his shining talents and indefatigable zeal, we may fairly infer, contains all that can be advanced in support of the power which the college has assumed. He began by stating, that Dr. Stanger applied for a rule to show cause why a mandamus should not issue directed to the College of Physicians, to admit him to examination for admission into the order of candidates, for election into the Fellowship of the College: an application built on the recognition of certain notorious bye-laws establishing such an order.—We have before observed, that the licentiates allow the propriety of a probationary state, such as that of a candi-

date. We believe, also, that they would not object to its duration being prolonged, in the case of younger candidates, till they had attained such an age as might be an additional security for their possessing the discretion and gravity required by the charter, provided such a regulation was equally extended to the graduates of Oxford and Cambridge. Mr. Erskine next recapitulated the grounds on which Dr. Stanger founds his application, contained in his affidavit: namely, “that he studied the art of physic at Edinburgh, and other places, for several years; and that he had a degree of Doctor of Physic conferred upon him by the University of Edinburgh; and that he went abroad to obtain farther improvement in the art and practice of physic, in the universities and other places of study, in France, Italy, and Germany, where he continued for many years. He then remarked, that Dr. Stanger does not wholly rely upon his ability and knowledge, but upon the education under which that ability has been acquired.” The Licentiates allow, that

that a claimant for admission into the college, ought to show some pretensions to have his qualifications even examined: such as having studied a reasonable time in approved medical schools; and having graduated in a reputable university. They only contend against the exclusive privilege of any Universities, and more especially that usurped by the graduates of Oxford and Cambridge, which are not medical schools of any repute. In Edinburgh, the most celebrated school of physic in Europe, before a degree can be conferred, at least three years' residence, and attendance upon all the medical professors, is required. There the candidate undergoes three private examinations in Latin, on all the branches of physic; and is also obliged to write and defend two medical dissertations in private, and a thesis in public, in the same language. A degree so obtained, gives an indisputable right to examination for admission into the College. It was, therefore, not necessary to state the additional advantages of having studied in foreign universities, which many of the Licentiates, as well as the present claimant, have enjoyed. That could only be inserted to demonstrate the aggravated hardship of such men being excluded the college, whilst few of the actual members have had similar opportunities of improvement. Mr. Erskine next recounted from Dr. Stanger's affidavit, "That he applied to the President at his own house, and to the President and Censors at the College regularly assembled there, to be admitted to examinations for the purposes before stated." He then referred the Court to the affidavit of Sir George Baker, President of the College, which sets forth the bye-law under which this gentleman's claim is resisted; namely, "That no person shall be admitted into the order of candidates, unless he be created a Doctor of Physic, in the University of Oxford or Cambridge." Mr. Erskine proceeded to state, from the President's affidavit, "that Dr. Stanger, previous to his being admitted a Licentiate, gave his faith or promise, that he would observe the statutes of the said College, or readily pay the fines imposed on him for his disobedience thereof." He then added, "The question, therefore, as it strikes me upon this affidavit, is this: Whether Dr. Stanger, who applies for examination, has a right, notwithstanding this bye-law of the College, which disqualifies him for that examination, to

the mandamus which he prays: and expressed a doubt, whether his being a Licentiate advances or is not an absolute *estoppel* to his claim?" The Licentiates founding their claim intirely upon the charter, and act of parliament confirming it, only state the licence as an evidence of their fitness to be examined, at a period subsequent to its being obtained, for admission into an institution where learning, skill, and probity are the only legal requisites. The licence attests, that they were men of probity and learning, when it was granted and qualified to exercise all the functions of a physician. A grant attesting such qualifications, though it only conveys a right to practise, cannot surely be a bar to the attainment of an additional privilege at a future period; whether the claimant possessed a right to that privilege, antecedent to the first grant, or acquired it afterwards. In 1582, as appears from a bye-law stated by the College in the present contest, it was required, that no person should be admitted into the order of Candidates, unless he had first been in that of Licentiate, except Professors, Doctors of seven years' standing, or the King's Physicians. The licence cannot now, therefore, be pleaded as a bar to that order, for which it was formerly a requisite even in the graduates of Oxford and Cambridge. The Licentiates allow, that they agreed to submit to the bye-laws, or pay the fines; but they assert, that there is no bye-law which prohibits them from applying for admission into the College, and that if such a bye-law really existed, they only render themselves liable to the mulct by breaking it. They cannot suffer the slightest imputation of a breach of their engagement. Besides, obligations of this sort can only extend to such bye-laws as are legal in themselves; otherwise, persons who enter into them, might be deprived of their most valuable rights, and suffer the severest hardships without any means of redress. The bye-laws of the College are made without the consent or knowledge of the Licentiates: they have even no means of being acquainted with them without the permission of the Fellows. The bye-laws have always been fluctuating, arbitrary, and, frequently, oppressive. The Licentiates were at one time obliged to pay an annual tax to the College, without being acknowledged as members; and fifty pounds is even, at present, extorted from each of them for the mere permission to practise;



practise; whilst the graduates of Oxford and Cambridge are admitted to all the benefits of Fellowship for an equal sum. In the present case, the Licentiates only submit to the Judges of the Court of King's Bench, to decide, whether a bye-law is legal, which Lord Mansfield, delivering his opinion judicially in that Court, declared to be illegal?

"It has been said," Lord Mansfield observed (see Burrow's Reports, vol. iv. p. 2199) "that there are many amongst the Licentiates, who would do honour to the College, or any society of which they should be members, by their skill and learning, as well as other valuable and amiable qualities. If this be so, how can any bye-laws, which exclude the possibility of admitting such persons into the College, stand with the trust reposed in them of admitting all that are fit?"

The next material assertion of Mr. Erskine was, that Lord Mansfield was of opinion, on a former trial, that some persons might be permitted to practise under a licence, who were not intitled to be admitted of the College. This opinion, as it was qualified by that great judge, undoubtedly cannot be contested. He observed, that "a partial licence had been granted to an oculist; that a person may be fit to practise in *one* branch, who is *not* fit to practise in *another*. Licences have also been granted to women; and that may not be unreasonable in particular cases; such as Mrs. Stevens's medicine for the stone. Of late years, indeed, general licences have been usual. These licences, probably, took their rise from that *illegal bye-law* which *restrained* the number of Fellows to twenty. This was arbitrary and unjustifiable: they were obliged to admit *all* such as came within the terms of their charter." But because Lord Mansfield admitted the reasonableness of granting licences, merely to oculists, partial practisers, and venders of empirical medicines, is it to be inferred, that he meant also, that Physicians, who had received the best educations, and who would do honour to the College, or any other society, by their skill and learning, were intitled to nothing more? The reverse is too clear to admit of argument.

Mr. Erskine then proceeded to state, "that the College have power not only by their charter, but by the law of the land, to make fit and reasonable bye-laws; which is as indisputable as that a bye-

law, prohibiting the admission of nearly all the Physicians in Great Britain, is neither fit nor reasonable. The next assertion is equally incontrovertible, "that the judgment and discretion of determining upon the skill, ability, and sufficiency to practise this profession, as well as to be admitted into the Fellowship, is trusted to the College." But it would be ridiculous to suppose, that they had also right of confining the education of those who were to practise physic, and who might claim the honours of their profession in the metropolis of Great Britain, to the most inconsiderable medical schools in Europe. Mr. Erskine then observed, "that it is much relied upon, in \* publications connected with this controversy, that Lord Mansfield says, "If the College should refuse to examine the candidate at all, the Court would oblige them to do it:" interpreting Lord Mansfield's observation to apply to candidates alone who were graduates of Oxford and Cambridge. But Lord Mansfield never mentioned, or alluded to, either of these universities. When he made that remark, the college had not then even advanced in a court of law, the absurd plea of a title in such graduates to an exclusive privilege: the only grounds on which the College could refuse examination and admission, ever hinted at by Lord Mansfield, were insufficiency in point of skill, learning, or morals.

Mr. Erskine next expatiated upon the impropriety of the College being "bound to examine every man who offers himself, whatever may have been his rank in society; whatever may have been his mode of education; whatever may be the probability of his being fit to undergo that examination with effect; whatever might be the consequence to the interest of learning, and the advantage of the science of medicine, that such a person should be a member of the College of Physicians." The Licentiates do not

\* Alluding to an eloquent and unanswerable treatise, lately published by Dr. Ferris, entitled a General View of the Establishment of Physic, as a Science, in England, by the Incorporation of the College of Physicians of London; together with an Enquiry into the Nature of that Incorporation: in which it is demonstrated, that the exclusion of all physicians, except the graduates of Oxford and Cambridge, from the corporate privileges of the College, is founded in usurpation, being contrary to the letter and spirit of its charter.

contend, that the college is bound to examine every man who offers himself: they only insist, that the college is bound to examine every *physician* of good character, whose education affords a reasonable presumption, that he can give such tests of learning and skill as the charter requires, and such as have been thought sufficient from the origin of the institution. With regard to the prior rank, which may render a person eligible to examination, the Licentiates presume that neither the College nor the Court of King's Bench will be very tenacious, when they consider the instances of men who have risen to the highest dignities, both in physic and law, from very inferior stations. The interests of learning, and the advantage of the science of medicine, cannot surely be prejudiced by the admission of men who can undergo examinations in the Latin and Greek languages, or the comprehensive science of medicine, and who challenge any tests of literature the College can adopt, provided they are impartially extended to every candidate. A society, of which the original productions have only amounted to three octavo volumes of essays, in nearly three centuries; a body, which from the narrow principle of confining the right of admission into it, to the graduates of Oxford and Cambridge, excluded a Sydenham, obliged a Mead, before he could become a member, to purchase an additional degree, and which could not, till after Lord Mansfield's remonstrances, admit a Boerhaave, cannot certainly be rendered less useful, liberal, or respectful, by enlarging its grounds of admission. By extending admission, without limitation to schools, to every skillful and learned physician, the College would concentrate all the able men of the profession in the metropolis, and unite, animate, and direct their efforts to promote the real dignity, interests, and objects of the institution.

Mr. Erskine next proceeded to show, that the exclusion complained of by the Licentiates, was not unqualified; for subsequent to Dr. Fothergill's case, there was a revision of the statutes: and that the College consulted Lord Camden, Mr. Yorke, and Mr. Dunning, and another person, whom he would not name, apparently one of the Judges who preside in this trial. He added, "that the two bye-laws for the admission of Licentiates before stated, were made under the auspices of these honourable and learned persons." If those great men

had been employed by the College to form a code of bye-laws calculated to accomplish the ends of the charter, or equitable under the present circumstances, their opinion would be intitled to the highest respect. But if they were employed as lawyers, to frame such bye-laws as would enable the College to preserve their monopoly, or only engage them to admit such persons as might be agreeable to themselves, then these bye-laws are to be considered as ingenious devices to perpetuate injustice.

That this was the case can scarcely be doubted: otherwise, why did not the College promulgate these bye-laws when they were made? Why did they alter a mode of examination, which had been adhered to nearly three centuries, and superadd a test, of little utility, which might be opposed as a very difficult barrier to those who are obnoxious? Why did the fellows endeavour to intimidate and dissuade the only person who ever applied for examination, under one of these bye-laws, to desist, and when he was proposed in the manner required by the bye-law, why did they not submit the proposal to a ballot? Why have they gradually diminished the privilege, conferred by the bye-law, for admission through favour, and discontinued it altogether for three years? Mr. Erskine next said, "is it to be supposed, that there is not one Fellow of the whole College who would propose a man of eminent learning and high qualifications under this bye-law." Admit there is, what would it avail the person proposed, if the College will not proceed to a ballot; or if a majority of the Fellows are determined to reject? The learned advocate put this question, as if admission followed the being proposed as a matter of course; as if five subsequent ballots, under all the obstacles before enumerated, were no impediments. Mr. Erskine next remarked, "that the character of a physician has been different in England from that of any other nation; that physicians in this country have been the most eminently learned persons that have conferred dignity upon society, vastly beyond the bounds of their own profession; and that has principally arisen from the care the College has taken in framing their bye-laws." The most distinguished physicians that have conferred dignity upon their profession and their country, have been stigmatised, and either totally excluded the college by their bye-laws; or obliged to purchase



chase additional degrees before admission; or reduced to accept as a boon, what no merits, without a degree from Oxford or Cambridge, could intitle them to. The immortal Sydenham was excluded. Sloane, Mead, Pringle, Akenfide, and many other eminent men, who had graduated in the best medical universities of their time, were obliged to purchase additional degrees before they were admitted. Fothergill, and even Hunter, by whom almost every medical graduate of Oxford and Cambridge, of his time, had been instructed, were refused admission; and except to the very few who take degrees at those universities, the right of admission into the College is denied to all the physicians of Europe. And yet these are the liberal bye-laws which are held up as the surest securities of the dignity of physic in this country. Mr. Erskine's next observation was, "that the present bye-laws are built upon the most ancient statutes; and if

there is nothing in them repugnant to the charter, the Court always looks with respect to a venerable and ancient usage." But supposing their repugnancy to the charter was not demonstrated, the ancient and venerable usage is in favour of the Licentiates: for the original founders of the college, had received similar educations with themselves. During many years after the foundation, no distinction was made with regard to schools. Sixty years after the first institution, it was necessary to pass through the order of Licentiates, to be received into that of candidates, with a few exceptions, which do not relate to the place of graduation. The usurpation of the graduates of Oxford and Cambridge, has neither ancient nor uninterrupted usage to sanction it; for except when additional degrees could be cheaply purchased at these Universities, it was never submitted to.

[To be concluded in our next.]

## ACCOUNT OF DISEASES IN LONDON.

*From the 20th of May to the 20th of June.*

ACUTE DISEASES.				No. of Cases.	
Measles	-	-	9	Ischuria	-
Scarlatina Anginosa	-	-	7	Ascarides	-
Small-pox	-	-	7	Gastrodynia	-
Chicken-pox	-	-	1	Enterodynia	-
Malignant, or contagious fever	-	-	1	Schirrus liver	-
Whooping cough	-	-	5	Jaundice	-
Catarrh	-	-	6	Bilious vomiting	-
Peritoneal Inflammation	-	-	4	Diarrhœa	-
Acute rheumatism	-	-	4	Lichen	-
Slow fever	-	-	3	Dry tetters	-
Bilious, or Summer fever	-	-	3	Itch and prurigo	-
Child-bed and Milk-fevers	-	-	6	Nettle rash	-
				Noli me tangere	-
				Cancer	-

CHRONIC DISEASES.				No. of Cases.	
Cough and chronic dyspnœa	-	-	22	Quotidian	-
Spitting of blood	-	-	5	Tertian	-
Pulmonary consumption	-	-	12	Semitertian	-
Chronic rheumatism	-	-	6	Hemicranium	-
Dropy	-	-	4	Hæctica Adolescentium	-
Asthénia	-	-	21	Hæctica Senilis	-
Hysteria	-	-	2		
Cephalœa	-	-	6	DISEASES OF INFANTS.	
Apoplexy	-	-	1	Catarrhal fevers	-
Paralysis	-	-	4	Fevers from teething and indigestion	-
Chlorosis and Amenorrhœa	-	-	8	Tabes mesenterica	-
Menorrhagia	-	-	5	Rickets	-
Fluor albus	-	-	3	Scrophula	-
Ichirrus uteri	-	-	1	St. Vitus's Dance	-
Prolapsus uteri	-	-	2	Crusta Lactea	-
Prolapsus ani	-	-	1	Dandriff	-
Hæmorrhoids	-	-	2	Scalped head	-
Hernia	-	-	3		
Gravel	-	-	2		

The seven cases of scarlatina anginosa were in the children of one family, residing					
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siding near the Magdalen Hospital. A boy, 12 years of age, took the disease first; the rest were infected by him, all within a fortnight; but they began to sicken on different days. The father and mother escaped the contagion; nor did it extend to any families in the neighbourhood. This disorder was attended with considerable ulcerations in the tonsils, and deeper than is usual. The eldest daughter, 22 years old, had nearly sunk under a violent hemorrhagy from the nose, which occurred twice, though she had the catamenia at the same time. One or two others were affected with diarrhæa, bilious vomitings, head-ache, and slight delirium. The scarlet rash extended over the whole body. There was in all the patients, a quick, small, and irregular pulse, with great languor, faintness, and depression. These symptoms suddenly disappeared on the eighth or ninth day of the disease, and were not succeeded, as frequently happens, by anasarcaous swellings of the lower extremities.

The best mode of practice in the scarlatina anginosa, is to administer gentle emetics repeatedly, during its first stage, according to the plan recommended by Dr. Withering, in a judicious treatise on this disease.

The synochus biliosa (Sauvage De Febribus) or Summer Fever, though a disease frequently occurring in the vicinity of London, has not been accurately described by our practical writers; who seem, in general, to have confounded it with the malignant, or putrid fever. Its symptoms are, however, very different; neither is it communicated by contagion. This complaint begins with

irregular shiverings, which are afterwards succeeded by a great and continued heat of the skin; flushing of the face; frequent nausea, with a sensation of violent heat in the stomach and bowels; a sense of oppression in the chest, with panting and inquietude; a white, parched tongue, and unquenchable thirst. The pulse is always very quick; and there is a violent throbbing pain of the head, which prevents sleep, and often produces delirium. The temper of mind is much altered by this disease: under its influence, patients who in health are of a meek, and serene disposition, become fretful and turbulent; and are moved to passion on the slightest occasions.

The state of the bowels in this complaint is very uncertain; but after a costiveness of several days' duration, a diarrhæa usually takes place on a sudden, attended with pain, gripings, and bilious discharges. The urine is also very variable in its appearances; being sometimes clear, and of a high orange colour; sometimes greenish, and a little turbid, like punch: at other times, it is made white, and after standing some hours, deposits a white, flaky sediment. The duration of this complaint is usually about 20 days. In some cases, after the second week, it begins to remit; and has an exacerbation or paroxysm every day, which terminates by gentle sweating. It is thus often protracted to the 36th, 40th, or 42d day. The occasional or exciting causes of it generally are fatigue in hot weather, anxiety, watching; or drinking cold water, after the body has been much heated by labour or travelling.

## PUBLIC FUNDS.

*Stock-Exchange, June 25, 1796.*

**STOCKS** have experienced a small rise within these few days. Consols for the opening were done on Thursday last as high as  $65\frac{1}{2}$ . But the amazing great differences that have lately been paid on the last account, prove that little dependance is to be placed on such adventurous speculations. On the contrary, the prevailing scarcity of money, the very heavy payments which are successively to be made to government in a very short period, and the very uncertain posture of foreign affairs, strengthen our former opinion, that a very considerable fall in the price of Stocks is to be apprehended.

**BANK STOCK** on the 27th of last month

was at 153—rose till the 3d of this month to 156—fell again to 16th ult. to 153—and has since risen to  $155\frac{1}{2}$ , which was the price yesterday, 24th.

**5 PER CENT. ANN.** shut at  $95\frac{1}{2}$ .

**4 PER CENT. CONS. AN.** on the 27th last month were at  $79\frac{1}{2}$ —rose till the 3d of this month to  $80\frac{1}{2}$ —fell again till 16th ult. to  $79\frac{3}{4}$ —and were on the 23d ult. at  $80\frac{1}{2}$ .

**3 PER CENT. CONSOLS** shut at  $64\frac{1}{2}$ —and were yesterday the 24th at  $63\frac{1}{2}$  for the opening.

**NEW OMNIUM** is at a discount of  $1\frac{1}{2}$ .

The transfer books for the 5 per cent. Ann. and 3 per cent. Cons. will open the 22d of July.

**FOREIGN**



## FOREIGN LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE Empress of Russia has made a present of a considerable sum of money to Mess. Nemnich and Roeding, the worthy authors of the Polyglott-Lexicon, of Natural History, and Universal Dictionary of the Marine, both to encourage and assist them in their very useful labours.

The Austrian government is making great improvements in the medical department, at Vienna. Many excellent regulations have been introduced into their hospitals; the mode of study, with the privileges and statutes of the academy, will shortly be laid before the public.

The Imperial college of physicians, at Petersburg, has elected the privy counsellor Loder, of Germany, one of its honorary members. This is the first instance of such an honour being conferred on a foreigner.

The council of health at Bern, opened their public medical library, with the beginning of this year. From the great zeal with which this institution was undertaken, and the excellent regulations made for the introduction of the best medical books into this library, it is presumed, that the council of health will continue to give it active support, as it promises to be of very great utility to the whole canton.

Professor Paulus, of Jena, well known to the learned world, by his works on universal literature, has published some remarks on the resurrection, under the title *Meletemata ad historiam dogmatis de Resurrectione*. The work contains two parts, in the first, De custodia ad sepulchrum Jesu disposita quid philologico-critice quid philosophico-historice judicandum sit, de novo expenditur. In the second, Phariseorum de Resurrectione sententia ex tribus Josephi Archæologi loris explicatur. The freedom with which he discusses this subject, has not been pleasing to some of the orthodox in Germany, and may make the work a subject of greater curiosity to the English readers.

The posthumous works of Metastasio have just been published at Vienna, in three editions, one in large quarto, second in large octavo, the third in duodecimo, under the following title, "Opere postume del Signor Abate Pietro Metastasio, date alla luce dell' Abate Conte d' Ayala. In Vienna nella Stamperia Alberti, 1795." The first volume contains Metastasio's reflections on the Greek theatre; the second, a very judicious selection of his

letters; and the third, the life of the author, by the editor. The work is very correctly printed, and the quarto and octavo editions are elegant, and may be considered as the best specimen of the Vienna press.

The professors of divinity in the university of Wurzburg have been forbidden to give private lectures on theological subjects, without an express permission obtained for that purpose. They are particularly charged to take care in their public lectures, to beware of innovation and originality, and to recommend to their hearers those things only, which may be of use to them, in their future call.

## GERMANY.

State of the university of Goettingen, from Easter 1793 to Easter 1795.

	Departed.	Remained.	Came.	Total.
Mich. 1793	— 156	— 560	— 150	— 710
East. 1794	— 205	— 505	— 183	— 688
Mich. 1794	— 152	— 536	— 161	— 697
East. 1795	— 187	— 510	— 161	— 671

Of the above students, there were during the same periods, in

Divinity.	Law.	Physic.	Philosophy.
160	— 340	— 116	— 94
162	— 321	— 108	— 97
171	— 335	— 102	— 89
156	— 338	— 102	— 75

State of the university of Jena, during the last six years. There were resident, in

Dec.	Divinity.	Law.	Physic.	Total.
1790	390	— 278	— 136	— 804
1791	364	— 302	— 145	— 811
1792	399	— 328	— 162	— 889
1793	384	— 324	— 184	— 892
1794	363	— 292	— 206	— 861
1795	299	— 301	— 203	— 803

The philosophy of Kant begins to make some progress in Holland. A treatise on this subject has just made its appearance, under the following title: *Be-ginzels der Kantiaansche Wysgeerte, naar bet Hoogduitsch vryelyk gevolgd, en met Aanteekeningen, en ene voorreden uitgegeven, door Paulus van Hemert, Hooglectuur by de Remonstranten te Amsterdam. Eerste Deel. Te Amsterdam, by de Weduwe J. Doll. 1796.*

The following Latin verses were composed on the late erection of the tree of liberty, in Holland:

Arbor LIBERTATIS ad Batavos.  
 Illa ego, Nympharum quondam celebrata choreis,  
 Nobilis Arcadii Pinus amica dei,  
 Quam durum expertus, furibundi more tyranni,  
 Threicius misere stravit humi Boreas,  
 Lætiuss

Lætiùs at, sortem miserata, assurgere Tellus  
 Jussit, et æterna luxuriare coma:  
 Nunc libertatis Belgarum testis et index,  
 Excussio domini, sistor in urbe, jugo,  
 Haud invita ferens! Præstat præ carmine Panis  
 Concentu populi liberiore frui.

Citizen Dolomieu is an présent employed with the completion of a work, which promises to be of considerable importance to mineralogy and the science of antiquities. It is intituled, *Lithologie Ancienne*; and his plan is to give an exact description of the different species of stones, which the ancients employed in their works of taste and art. From a seven years' residence in Italy, of which time he spent a very considerable part at Rome, and his uncommon knowledge in mineralogy, he has procured a quantity of materials, which, with his own remarks, will be soon laid before the public. The celebrated Abbé Visconti, of Rome, in whose company Dolomieu made frequent researches into the antiquities of that place, has enriched the work with many useful conjectures: and as it is difficult to determine with precision on several doubtful points out of Italy, the assistance which Dolomieu has received, added to his own qualifications, is likely to bring us nearer to the truth. According to his opinion, the Apollo of Belvedere, though a master-piece of art, was by no means produced at that period when sculpture had in Greece arrived at the highest degree of perfection. It is, without doubt, the work of a Grecian artist, who laboured on it out of his own country, and it is of a much later date than that ascribed to it by general opinion. The marble is from Carrara, and taken from the same places, in the mountains Della Luna, which were worked in the time of Augustus, for the same purpose. Visconti confirms this opinion, of which Dolomieu speaks confidently, from an inspection of the places in the mountains, and a comparison of the stone with the Apollo.

From an inquiry into the Egyptian works of art, supposed to be cut out of

Basaltes, Dolomieu has exposed the ignorance of antiquarians in general, in mineralogy. The custom of Rome has been to call every black piece of sculpture "basaltes," without any farther enquiry into the properties of the stone. Dolomieu's opinion on the origin of the basaltes is well known, and whether well founded or not, he is too well acquainted with the subject, not to convict the Roman Ciceroni of innumerable errors. In the Museo Borgiano, at Peletri, which is particularly rich in Egyptian sculpture, and from which a tolerable knowledge of Egyptian stones might, according to Dolomieu, be obtained, he did not find a single piece of real basaltes. In Rome, he saw only one statue made of a black porphyry lava, and covered with hieroglyphics, and this was in the villa Borgheze. A fragment of an Egyptian monument of a similar species of lava, he received some years back from Alexandria.

A French translation of Stuart's Athenian antiquities, by Barbré, in three volumes folio, is now in the press, in Paris. The translator, who is the superintendant of the geographical part of the national library, and whose abilities have been proved in the maps for Anacharsis's travels, has enriched his translation with various remarks, and extracts from the ancients. The best artists of Paris are employed under the inspection of Moreau, and Dufourny has the care of the architectural part. Only five hundred copies on vellum paper are to be printed.

Barbié has been employed for some years on the topography of Pausanias, but waits for quieter times, before he puts this work to the press.

Dufourny, the celebrated French architect, who has spent several years in Italy, and was employed by the Court of Naples in rebuilding several cities, destroyed in Calabria and Sicily, by the earthquake, is preparing a work for the press, in which he proposes to give very accurate measurements of the most ancient remains of architecture, now existing in Sicily.

## STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS, IN JUNE, 1796.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

THE present parliamentary recess, like an interval of rest to a weary traveller, affords us an opportunity of taking a retrospective view of our past labours in the political department of the Monthly Magazine.

At the commencement of the year 1796, the people of this country were led to entertain, not only for their own safety, but for the sake of suffering humanity, the fondest hopes of an approaching peace. These hopes were founded upon the royal declaration, made on the



8th of December: "That such an order of things had taken place in France, as would induce his Majesty to meet any disposition to negotiation on the part of the enemy, with an earnest desire to give it the fullest and speediest effect, and to conclude a treaty of general peace, whenever it might be effected on just and suitable terms for himself and his allies." The good effects of this declaration were unfortunately confined to loan-jobbers and monied speculators. To the surprise of every intelligent person, three months were permitted to elapse without any attempt to open a negotiation, while an immense expenditure was going forward in preparations for the renewal of hostilities. The tardiness of ministers in commencing a negotiation, and the *mode and form* in which they at length commenced it, on the 8th of March, through the very questionable medium of an unauthorized minister, has impeached their *sincerity* in the eyes of Europe. During the period of suspense between peace and war, the house of commons were laudibly engaged in providing proper means for remedying the grievances arising from the excessive scarcity and dearness of corn; and, after several resolutions, reports, and debates, upon the subject, an act was passed, granting a bounty on corn imported in British ships, or in ships in amity with England.

New loans, new subsidies, increasing taxes, and a national debt of more than three hundred and sixty millions, and a war still raging, roused the attention of several patriotic members of the late parliament, in their last session, to inquire into the state of the finances of the nation.

Mr. Grey, on the 10th of March, in his motion relative to an enquiry into the state of the nation, drew a true, but an alarming picture of the national debt. Our expences in the three first years of the present war had amounted to the sum of seventy-seven millions, a sum greater than the whole of the national debt previous to the year 1756. Upwards of seventeen millions had been voted for the army in the last three years; yet the excess beyond the expenditure had amounted in that time to 14,000,000*l.* All this was money expended not only without the consent, but even without the knowledge of parliament.

On the subject of Barracks, it was remarked in the house, that the proceedings of ministers were an insult on parliament, because the consent of that

branch of the government, to the erection of barracks, had never been required. This business had cost the nation 1,100,000*l.* and, according to the accounts then before the commons, for the first time, 200,000*l.* more were wanted. After giving an accurate statement of the finances, the eloquent mover deduced this gloomy inference: that if a peace were immediately to take place, the people of this nation must still bear their present burdens with *an additional load of two millions and a half of fresh taxes.*

In the month of April, there appeared two new political phenomena in the house of commons—a second budget, and a second loan, in the same session. The new taxes proposed in the minister's second budget, were upon dogs, hats, and 2*ol.* additional duty per ton on wine. The new loan was seven millions and a half, the contractors for which had agreed upon a *bonus*, amounting to 3*l.* 6*s.* 9*d.*

Mr. PITT amused the house with a fascinating account of the *future* benefits arising from the *sinking fund*, and assured them, that in fifty-two years this miraculous scheme would totally annihilate the national debt!

This parliament, elected about Midsummer 1790, was dissolved on the 20th of May, by royal proclamation, and writs for the election of a new parliament were immediately issued, to be returnable on the 12th of July next. Whether future historians will attribute the unfortunate measures taken by the late house of commons, to their ignorance or their corruption, is not for us to determine; but it must, at least, afford some fleeting consolation to that part of them who think, with Mr. Reeves, that the throne is the trunk of the constitutional tree, the sole source of power and authority in the British constitution, that their sovereign assured them he should "ever reflect with heartfelt satisfaction on the uniform *wisdom*, temper, and firmness which appeared in *all* their proceedings since he first met them in parliament, at a period of domestic and foreign *tranquillity.*"

From the present critical situation of public affairs in England, it may be rationally inferred, that the salvation of the kingdom depends upon the measures to be adopted by the parliament which has been recently elected.

We wish our limits would admit of a regular account, instead of a hasty sketch, of the proceedings on the late general election.

However those who exist on corruption, may boast of their present success, it must afford some satisfaction to every friend to his country to have seen in the people so many instance of evident approximation towards rectitude of principle and public virtue in the late contests. In the metropolis, nearly three thousand liverymen came forward almost unsolicited, and without the usual and sordid accompaniments of bribes, treats, or promises, to give their liberal support to Mr. PICKETT, who set before them a principle which ought to have been adopted by every candidate on the popular side. This candidate, though not successful on the return, has more to boast of than any of his adversaries! The other candidate on the popular side, Mr. COMBE, whose friends were more active than those of Mr. Pickett, stood high on the poll during the whole election, and was returned. Such a rising spirit of independence must, we have little doubt, speedily triumph over those base arts by which the people of this country have lately been deluded. The numerous electors of the city of Westminster not only placed their old favourite, "the man of the people," at the head of the poll, but nearly three thousand of them gave their independent votes to Mr. TOOKE, against the whole phalanx of ministerial, court, and parochial influence, aided by the threats of those whose province it is to issue the licences to public houses. The people so pointedly regarded the court candidate, admiral GARDNER, as the mere instrument of the minister, as to be restrained with difficulty from violence to him and his friends. While we regret and detest the personal attack which a misguided mob made upon the admiral; we review also with horror the outrages committed upon some inoffensive persons, on another day, by certain constables from a police office, who were sent professedly to keep the peace, and to protect the persons of his majesty's subjects.

There were many other instances in various parts of the kingdom, of the independence and virtuous exertions of the electors, in favour of persons who offered themselves as candidates upon the basis of public principle. At Leicester, two independent candidates, Mr. RUDING and Mr. GREATHEAD, were proposed; and though they started a day after the nomination of the old members, they obtained, at a very trivial expence, 600 votes against 950; and had they con-

sidered it as constitutional to have paid the expences for bringing in the out-voters, they would, in all probability, have been elected. Mr. Greathead was solicited to become a candidate for Warwick while on the hustings at Leicester. The address which he has just published to the freemen of Warwick, proves him to be a man of sound constitutional principles, of brilliant talents, and an elegant writer. At Derby, Dr. COMPTON offered himself as a candidate on constitutional principles, without corruption, bribery, or expence in any form: he obtained 6 votes against 200—he afterwards became a candidate for Nottingham, upon the same grounds, and he there procured 600 votes against 900. The populace, it should be remarked, at all these places, were unanimously in favour of these patriotic candidates. At Canterbury, Messrs. BAKER and SAWBRIDGE, two independent gentlemen, triumphed over the ministerial influence. At Coventry, the voters repelled, with contempt, the offers of two ministerial candidates; and at Norwich the war minister, by the aid of the whole influence of government, at an immense expence, and by bringing in the out-voters, only gained his election by a *few* votes, against a gentleman who was actually absent, who made no exertions, and was at no expence. In reviewing, therefore, the whole proceedings of the general election, and considering the rooted influence which is necessarily established in many places, the unbounded prodigality of the ministerial candidates, and the pernicious effects of corporations, it may fairly be concluded, that the generality of the *people* were more inclined to support the opposition candidates than the latter seem to have either suspected, or to have been prepared for; and that if they had met, with proper energy and exertion, the popular spirit, more of them would have been returned, particularly in London, Middlesex, Westminster, and other places, where the elections are popular. The exertions which have been lately made by the independent freeholders of Kent, against the influence of placemen and alarmists, though unsuccessful, is another striking proof that the popularity of the minister is on the decline, and that the people at large are more disposed than they have lately shown themselves, to re-assert their constitutional rights.

From the present situation of military affairs in Europe, we have thought proper



per principally to confine our observations on them under the head of French Transactions. The necessity of withdrawing the British troops from the continent has enabled the minister to redouble his exertions against the possessions of the French in the West-Indies; but, hitherto, disaster, instead of success, has attended the expeditions to those islands. The British navy have lately met with considerable success in capturing several single ships of the French. On the 11th of June, two national brig corvettes were taken at the mouth of channel, the one of 10, the other of 16 guns. On the 7th of June, captain Martin took, near the channel, a frigate belonging to the French, the *Thames*, of 36 guns. *La Tribune*, of 40 guns, was taken by captain Williams, and the *Proserpine*, of 26 guns, was soon after captured by captain lord A. Beauclerk.

The Dutch frigate, the *Jafon*, of 36 guns, in consequence of a mutiny of the seamen, was carried by her crew into the Clyde.

The following statement of the present distribution of the British naval force, will probably be acceptable to many of our readers:

	Line	50s.	Fr.	Sps.
In port and fitting	28	2	31	43
Guard, hosp. and pri. ships	11	2	2	1
English and Irish chan.	16	2	33	32
Downs and North Seas	6	3	12	17
West-Ind. and on passage	17	6	30	20
At Jamaica	6	0	4	8
America and New- foundland }	2	1	13	7
East-Indies and passage	11	2	9	7
Coast of Africa	0	1	2	2
Mediterranean	23	0	33	9
Total in Commission	120	19	169	146
Receiving ships	9	2	2	1
Serviceable and repair- ing for service }	5	0	4	2
In ordinary	14	3	15	56
Building	22	3	8	0
Total	170	27	198	205

#### FRANCE.

In reviewing the state of the new republic from the commencement of our periodical labours, we find, that the year 1796 was ushered in with a fête on the fall of tyranny. "It is not," said the Gallic republicans on this occasion—"It is not a nation friendly to liberty and equality which will unjustly attempt to infringe the rights of other nations. The independence of our government and the

freedom of our commerce are the objects in which our pursuits are centred." We are happy to find this wise and just system of abstaining from all interference in the government of other nations farther declared and sanctioned by the French government, in an address to the Spanish monarchy. "A humane and wise people," say they, "whatever be their government, in the plenitude of their liberty, respect, in foreign nations, the different modes of interior organization which they may please to establish, to support, or destroy."

In the month of March, some salutary decrees were passed by the legislators of France, for the melioration of their finances. It was decreed, that 2400 millions of territorial *mandats* should be fabricated, bearing upon the face of them a mortgage and special delegation upon all the national domains situated in the republic, so that every holder of *mandats* should be empowered to purchase shares of those domains, paying for them in *mandats*.

The destructive instruments of war, were, during several months, sheathed on the banks of the Rhine, by an armistice between the Austrian and Gallic generals. During this suspension of hostilities in the east, the Soldiers of liberty in the west acquired fame and laurels by suppressing the rebellion in la Vendée.

The rebel generals Stœfflet and Charette, with several of their leaders, were taken prisoners, tried, and put to death, as related in our preceding Numbers.

In the south, the campaign was opened in April, by the army of Italy, under the command of the young and rising general Buonaparte. He commenced his signal successes with the victory at Montenotte, where two thousand Austrians were slain, as many made prisoners, and several trophies were taken. This victory was succeeded by a farther defeat of the Austrians under general Beaulieu at Monte Lerino. A third victory put the republicans in possession of Mondovi, and compelled their enemies to repass the river Sture; these advantages enabled Buonaparte to approach within nine leagues of Turin, which produced in the Sardinian court the most serious consternation, and induced the king to incline even to a disadvantageous peace. After Fossano and Alba had surrendered, the Sardinian general Colli transmitted a message to the French general, soliciting in humble terms a suspension of hostilities, which was soon after conceded by the

the latter. The advantages attending this suspension of hostilities infused fresh vigour into the French army, who after crossing the Po, defeated, with their accustomed valour, the Austrians, at the celebrated battle of Lodi, on the 10th of May. The republicans entered Lodi in pursuit of the enemy, who had already passed the Adda by the bridge. Beaulieu's whole army was arranged in order of battle, and thirty pieces of cannon defended the passage of the bridge, but the French army, with almost unparalleled courage and impetuosity, and with shouts of exultation, rushed on the enemy, and obtained a complete victory. After this defeat, the Austrian general was compelled to retreat among the mountains of Tyrol, and the French obtained possession of the greater part of Lombardy, with immense magazines, and spoils of every description.

The king of Sardinia signed a treaty of peace and amity with the French republic on the 15th of May, in which he revoked "all adhesion, consent, or accession given by him to the armed coalition against the French republic;" he also renounced for ever, in favour of France, all right to Savoy, and the counties of Nice, Tondé, and Breuil. A free passage was also agreed upon between the contracting parties for the troops of the French republic through the states of the king of Sardinia, in entering or returning from the interior of Italy. Soon after the French had obtained these very advantageous terms from his Sardinian majesty, and concluded a similar treaty with the duke of Modena, the directory received intelligence that the Austrian general Kray had, on the 21st of May, transmitted a letter to general Jourdan, in which he communicated to him the determination of his Imperial majesty to put an end to the armistice on the Rhine, and gave notice that hostilities would commence at the expiration of ten days from the date of his letter, viz. on the first of June. The French army was immediately upon the receipt of this letter put in motion, and successive victories attended their exertions.

The legislative councils were soon after informed by messages from the executive directory that four engagements had taken place, three in Germany, and one in Italy.

The first action in Germany was on the 31st of May, in the Hundsruck, between the army of the Sambre and Meuse, commanded by general Jourdan,

and the Austrians; in which a division of the republican forces, under general Kleber, gained considerable advantage. On the next day, at four in the morning, his troops proceeded in two columns, and as they advanced, to cross the Sieg, the Austrian cavalry, although far superior in number, deserted the field. The French kept up a hedge fire in pursuing the enemy, and at length forced them to retreat with precipitation, and throw themselves into the formidable post of Ukerath. The French general estimates the loss of the Austrians in killed and wounded on that day (1st of June) at 2400 at the least. The third victory was gained on the 4th of June, by the left wing of the army of the Sambre and Meuse at Altenkirchen, when the French (according to their own account) took three thousand prisoners, twelve pieces of cannon, and four stands of colours. "Never," said general Kleber, "was an engagement more brisk, or sooner decided; the infantry never attacked with more ardor, nor did the cavalry ever more completely defeat the enemy."

On the 10th of June, Carnot, the president of the executive directory, informed the national representatives, by a message, that a new victory had been obtained by the army of Italy, at Borghetto.

The forces under general Buonaparte were separated from the Austrian army only by the river Mincio. The republican general concerted measures with so much skill, and executed them with such precision, as to conceal from Beaulieu the real object of attack. Apprehensive, however, that the passage of this river would be as brilliant as that of the bridge of Lodi, the Austrian commander caused the bridge over the Mincio to be destroyed. While it was rebuilding, under the fire of the enemy's batteries, the French grenadiers, with their muskets held over their heads, threw themselves into the river, and passed it, wading up to their chins in water. This display of impetuous courage appears to have appalled the enemy; they took the head quarters of Beaulieu with about two thousand men, and immense magazines. Among the prisoners, were the princes of Ulto and Colonne, in the service of the king of Naples; the troops of the republic then proceeded to Verona.

While the soldiers of France are astonishing Europe with the brilliancy of their victories, and their extensive triumphs, which reach from the banks of the Rhine to the banks of the Po and the Adda, the



the accomplices of Babœuf and the rest of the conspirators now in prison, seem for some time to have, in a considerable degree, disturbed the tranquillity of Paris; groups of conspirators have been frequently dispersed, and have as frequently reassembled, but the popularity which the directory have gained from the success of their measures will probably enable them soon to crush the revivers of anarchy and terror. A decree of accusation was passed against Drouet, by a considerable majority, in the council of five hundred, and measures of the same tendency were preparing against the other persons concerned in the conspiracy.

While the council of five hundred were engaged in passing the denunciation against Drouet, they received farther accounts of the victorious progress of the republican armies. On the 1st of June, the French were in possession of Peschiera and Verona, towns belonging to the Venetian republic. As soon as general Buonaparte entered the Venetian territories, he transmitted a letter to the senate of Venice, in which he assured them, that he should pay the utmost respect to the government, religion, customs, and property of the Venetians.

The king of Naples, in the mean time, terrified by the progress of the French arms, solicited an armistice, which, it is said, he has obtained, on condition of paying thirty millions of livres, and of sending a minister to Paris to negotiate a peace with the republic.

On the 1st of June, Buonaparte informed the executive directory of the suppression of a conspiracy which had broken out at Pavia.

He left Milan on the 24th of May, to repair to Lodi, leaving behind him only such troops as were necessary for the blockade of the citadel. He left the city of Pavia amidst the applause and apparent joy of the people, but he had no sooner arrived at Lodi, than he received intelligence, that three hours after his departure, the alarm bell had been rung in several parts of Lombardy, that a report had been spread that Nice was taken by the English; that the army of Condé had arrived through Switzerland; and that Beaulieu, reinforced with 60,000 men, was advancing to Milan. The priests and monks, with a poniard in one hand and a crucifix in the other, excited the people to revolt, and urged them to assassinate.

The people of Pavia, reinforced with 6000 peasants, invested the 300 men

whom the French commander had left in the castle. At Milan, the populace attempted to pull down the tree of liberty, and trod underfoot the tri-coloured cockade. General Buonaparte first restored tranquillity to Milan; he then proceeded to Pavia, drove in the advanced posts of the rebels; the town appeared to be full of people, and in a state of defence; the castle had been taken, and his troops made prisoners.

He drew up his forces in a close column, and after some tumultuous resistance, dispersed the crowd. This unexpected resistance appears to have greatly provoked the ardent spirit of the young general. Thrice the order to burn the town (to use his own expression) had expired on his lips, when the garrison in the castle, having effected their escape, came to embrace their deliverers. He ordered their names to be called over, and found them safe. "If the blood of a single Frenchman," said he, "had been shed, I was determined to lay Pavia in ruins, and to erect on the spot, a column, with this inscription:—*'Here was the city of Pavia.'*" He ordered all the municipality to be shot, and seized 20 hostages, whom he dispatched to France.

At no period of history, perhaps, the military character of France has been higher than at the present moment; and the directory seem determined to profit by the advantages they possess, to compel their vanquished enemies to accept a peace equally honourable to themselves, and degrading to those who most unjustifiably have interfered in their internal government.

On the 9th of June, General Moreau wrote to the executive directory, from his head-quarters at Artzheim, and informed them, that the Austrians had evacuated, during the night, Tripstadt, Nieustadt, and Spires, and retreated to the environs of Mannheim; that he pursued them and took many prisoners; that he had not been able for three days to quit his horse; and that the French affairs on the Rhine were never in such a prosperous state.

According to the diurnal prints of Paris, of the 15th, 16th, and 17th of June, the Austrians have met with the most severe defeats, both on the left and on the right banks of the Rhine. On the left bank, it is said, that on the 5th instant, the French attacked the Austrians, took 5000 prisoners, and 23 pieces of cannon. On the 6th, General Kleber passed

passed the Lahn, and pushed forward to Selters. Alarmed at these successes, the Archduke Charles retired from the Hundsruck, and defiled by Mentz, in order to co-operate with Gen. Wurmser, and reinforce the Austrians on the right side of the Rhine. Informed of the designs of the Archduke, general Jourdan passed the Rhine himself in great force, and fixed his head-quarters at Neuwied, in order to prevent the intended junction, in which manœuvre, however, we learn from subsequent accounts, he was not successful.

Whilst general Kleber was driving the Austrians before him on the right bank, general Championet and general Bernadotte on the left bank, attacked the Austrians at different points, and forced them, after several severe conflicts, to retire from the Nahe, and to fall back upon Bingen.

The accounts of these successes on the Rhine, have produced very strong sensations at Paris, and a current report prevailed, that Austrian commissioners had arrived to sue for peace. But it must be observed, that no message had then been sent to the legislature by the directory, relative to the operations upon the Rhine.

General Buonaparte informed the executive directory, by a letter dated head-quarters, Verona, June 3, that he arrived there on that day, and should leave it the next; that he informed the inhabitants, that if the king of France had not evacuated their town before he passed the Po, he certainly should have set fire to that city, which had the audacity to style itself the capital of the French empire. That the emigrants were leaving Italy daily, and escaping into Germany with remorse and misery, as their woeful attendants.

General Hoche, about the same time, informed the minister of general police, in a letter from his head-quarters at Rennes, that the Chouans, in the canton of Craon, had given up their arms, and he predicted that their example would be followed by all who opposed him in the department of Mayenne, which would no longer be infested by these nocturnal assailants.

The minister of the marine of the French republic, issued, on the 5th of February, an order to all officers of ships and crews, not to hinder, molest, or detain, the celebrated English traveller, SPILLARD, who has traversed, on foot,

more than 23,000 leagues, in various parts of the world. The order farther prohibits any Frenchman from detaining any of his papers or collections whatever.

#### GERMANY.

The Emperor in his orders for notice to be given for recommencing hostilities on the Rhine, appeared to regret that the ambitious demands of his enemies, the French, compelled him to have recourse again to arms; he was silent, however, upon the subject of his own ambitious views at the period when Valenciennes was taken in his name, and upon the objects and principles of the grand confederacy. It is reported in Paris, that since the late successes of the French, this monarch has publicly disavowed the intention or the wish to break the armistice, and that he attributes the whole to a manœuvre of the British minister.

#### HOLLAND.

On the 17th of May, the military committee having communicated the message of General Bournonville, requesting that a chief be immediately nominated for the army, the national assembly appointed him commander of the Dutch army, with adequate powers, and in the usual forms. About the middle of the same month, the president informed the national assembly, that the minister of the king of Denmark had promised, that his court would prefer some serious complaints to the British minister, concerning the outrages committed in Norway by certain English ships of war; and that in the mean time a Danish squadron should be fitted out to protect the neutrality of their coast.

#### SWEDEN.

Intelligence was received from Stockholm, in May, that general Baron de Budberg, who had resided there some years, without any public character, was about to set off for Russia. This circumstance, with that of the last dispatches from Petersburg being of a less pacific nature than usual, has excited fresh apprehensions, that a war between the two powers is near at hand.

#### TURKEY.

M. Verniac's audience of the Grand Signor, was fixed, it is reported, for the 26th of April, and it was expected to be an exhibition of considerable magnificence. It is said farther, that a vessel from Marseilles had arrived with 100,000 firelocks,



firelocks, part of which were intended for the sophy of Persia.

The French officers appear to be held in great estimation by the Turkish government, and have been of signal utility, particularly in the introduction of the new tactics. The spirit of improvement, and particularly in the military art, which now appears to pervade the Turkish empire, will probably restore, in some measure, its former energy; and, indeed, the bad neighbourhood in which this ancient empire is situated, calls for some extraordinary exertions to save it from utter ruin.

#### WEST INDIES.

The disasters which the British troops experienced on the continent, probably, induced the ministry to direct their principal military exertions towards the West Indies. After long and unfortunate delays from weather and adverse winds, several reinforcements arrived, and the most sanguine hopes were entertained of their taking possession of the islands belonging to the enemy. Intelligence was, however, received in the course of the present month, which has considerably abated these expectations. The English were repulsed by the French in an attack upon Fort Leogane in St. Domingo; and general Abercromby, by a letter dated St. Lucie, May the 4th, informs the government, that the troops under his command had made an attack upon Morne Fortuné in that island, but from several untoward circumstances, the plan failed in the execution, and the troops retired to their former position. He adds, that as Morne Fortuné was then in a respectable state of defence, it would require time and much labour to erect the necessary batteries to reduce it.

General Abercromby dispatched, soon after his arrival, a party of troops against the Dutch settlement of Demerary, and in this expedition the British forces were successful. An English squadron arrived upon that coast on the 21st of April, and on the 22d the governor capitulated, and the troops under general Whyte took possession of the place, with considerable stores, and several merchant ships richly laden. The neighbouring colony of Berbice soon afterwards followed the fate of Demerary.

#### AMERICA.

Of the disapprobation which was testified by the congress of the United States of America, to the treaty between Great Britain and America, our readers are already informed. With respect to the people at large, however, their sentiments appear to have been much divided. While the treaty was under consideration, several numerous bodies of the inhabitants sent petitions to their representatives, some in favour of the treaty, and others against it. It appears that it was then the general sense of the majority that it was a disadvantageous treaty, but that the present situation of affairs rendered it necessary to be ratified for the present. After a long debate in the congress, it was determined to be on the whole objectionable; but upon a motion for carrying the treaty into effect, the numbers were 51 to 48 in its favour.

#### EAST INDIES.

In the beginning of June, the proprietors of India stock were so much alarmed at some recent intelligence from the East Indies, that a depression of ten or twelve per cent. suddenly took place in that stock.

The cause of this unwarrantable alarm was said to be letters brought from Bengal by the American ship, major Pinkney, importing that a mutiny had arisen among the native troops in India, and that the British government there was in imminent danger of subversion.

The whole of this rumour seems to have originated from the disadvantages under which the company's troops labour, in comparison with those in the king's service; but the differences between them, we understand, are about to be adjusted.

A very extraordinary account has been received from the East Indies, of the capture of the Triton Indiaman. From what has transpired, we learn that about twenty Frenchmen procured possession of a small vessel resembling a pilot boat, and by that means were enabled to come close to the Triton, which they boarded. They killed all the men who were upon deck, and then fired down the hatchways, killed and wounded several, and afterwards completely subdued the crew, and took the Triton under their own direction. This intelligence, however, is not universally considered as authentic.

MEMBERS

# MEMBERS RETURNED TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS IN THE LATE GENERAL ELECTION.

*Arranged as called over on taking their Seats in the House.*

The new Members for the respective Places are marked thus \*. The unsuccessful Candidates are printed in *Italics*. The Numbers prefixed to the Names signify the Number of Votes for each Candidate at the Close of the Poll.

- BEDFORDSHIRE.** I. Osborn, esq. The Hon. St. Andrew St. John.  
*Bedford.* W. Colhoun, S. Whitbread, esqrs.
- BERKSHIRE.** G. Vanfittart, esq. 373. C. Dundas, esq. 320. — *London.* esq. 295.  
*Reading.* F. Annesley, R. A. Neville, esqrs.  
*Abingdon.* \* T. Th. Metcalf, esq.  
*New Windsor.* \* — Greville, \* — Isherwood, esqrs.  
*Wallingford.* \* Lord Eardley, Sir Fr. Sykes.
- BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.** Marquis of Titchfield, The Right Hon. J. Grenville.  
*Buckingham.* \* T. Grenville, G. Nugent, esqrs.  
*Chipping Wycombe.* Earl of Wycombe, \* Sir J. D. King, bart.  
*Aylesbury.* S. Bernard, esq. General Lake.  
*Great Marlow.* \* T. Williams, esq. 158.  
\* O. Williams, esq. 154. *I. Frost,* esq. 71.  
*Wendover.* \* G. Canning, \* H. Addington, esqrs.  
*Agmoncesham.* \* T. D. Tyrwhit, \* Ch. D. Garrard, esqrs.
- CAMBRIDGESHIRE.** General Adeane, The Hon C. York.  
*Unversif.* Lord Euston, Right Hon. W. Pitt.  
*Cambridge.* Col. R. Manners, The Hon. E. Finch.
- CHESHIRE.** I. Crewe, \* T. Cholmondley, esqrs.  
*Chester.* Lord Belgrave, — Grosvenor, esq.
- CORNWALL.** Sir W. Lemon, F. Gregor, esq.  
*Launceston.* \* Hon. I. Rawdon, 12. \* J. Brofaded, esq. 12. Lord *Dalkeith,* 11. *W. Gartsford,* esq. 11.  
*Liskeard.* Honourable E. Elliot, Honourable J. Elliot.  
*Lezwithiel.* \* H. Sloane, \* — Drummond, esqrs.  
*Truro.* \* Lord G. L. Gower, \* I. Leman, esqrs.  
*Badmyn.* Sir I. Morthead, \* I. Nesbitt, esq.  
*Helston.* \* C. Abbot, \* — Richards, esqrs.  
*Saltsph.* E. Bearcroft, esq. \* Lord Macdonald.  
*East Looe.* Colonel R. Wood, C. Arbuthnot, esq.  
*West Loe.* I. Buller, S. Sitwell, esqrs.  
*Grampound.* \* R. Sewell, \* B. Edwards, esqrs.  
*Camelford.* \* W. I. Dennison, \* I. I. Angerstein, esqrs. 17 freemen; Lord *Presfon,* and R. *Adair,* 28 scot and lot voters, rejected.  
*Penryn.* \* T. Wallace, \* W. Meeks, esqrs.
- Tregony.* Sir Lio. Copley, \* I. Nichols, esq. vice *M. Montagu,* and Hon. R. *Stewart,* who petition.  
*Bossigney.* Hon. I. Stewart, \* I. T. Lubbock, esq.  
*St. Ives.* W. Praed, esq. \* Sir R. C. Glynn.  
*Fowey.* P. Rashleigh, \* R. P. Carew, esqrs.  
*St. Germain's.* Hon. W. Elliot, \* Right Hon. Lord Grey.  
*Mitchell.* Sir C. Hawkins, \* Sir S. Lushington.  
*Newport.* \* — Northey, \* I. Richardson, esqrs.  
*St. Marves.* Sir W. Young, \* General Nugent.  
*Callington.* Sir I. Call, bart. P. Orchard, esq.
- CUMBERLAND.** Sir H. Fletcher, I. Lowther, esq.  
*Carlisle.* J. C. Curwen, esq. \* Sir F. Vane, esq.  
*Cockermouth.* I. B. Garforth, Ed. Burrows, esqrs.
- DERBYSHIRE.** Lord I. Cavendish, E. M. Mundy, esq.  
*Derby.* Lord G. H. Cavendish, 238. Edw. Coke, esq. 238, Dr. P. *Crompton,* 6.
- DEVONSHIRE.** I. P. Bastard, \* L. Palke, esqrs.  
*Ashburton.* Sir R. Mackreth, L. Palk, esq.  
*Tiverton.* Right Hon. D. Ryder, Hon. R. Ryder.  
*Dartmouth.* Right Hon. I. C. Villers, E. Bastard, esq.  
*Okehampton.* R. B. Robson, T. Tyrwhitt, esqrs.  
*Honiton.* \* G. Chambers, \* G. Shum, esqrs.  
*Plymouth.* Sir F. L. Rogers, bart. \* Major W. Elford.  
*Beeralston.* Sir J. Mitford, \* W. Mitford, esq.  
*Plympton.* \* W. Adams, \* W. Mitchel, esqrs.  
*Tetnesj.* \* Lord Arden, 50. \* Lord G. Seymour, 42. Col. *Harcourt,* 15.  
*Barnstable.* I. Cleveland, esq. 196. R. Wilton, esq. 168. *W. Devaynes,* esq. 120.  
*Tavistock.* Lord I. Russell, Hon. Col. Fitzpatrick.  
*Exeter.* I. Baring, esq. Sir C. W. Bampfylde, bart.
- DORSETSHIRE.** F. J. Broun, W. M. Pitt, esqrs.  
*Dorchester.* F. Fane, Cr. Ashley, esqrs.  
*Lyme-Regis.* Hon. H. Fane, Hon. T. Fane.  
*Weymouth and Melcombe-Regis.* Sir J. Pultney, A. Stuart, esqrs. G. T. *Steward,* *W. Garthshore,* esqrs.
- Bridport.* G. Barclay, esq. 136. C. Sturt,



- esq. 119. *T. Burges*, esq. 100.  
*Shaftesbury*. *P. Benfield*, esq. 224. \* *W. Boyd*, esq. 190. — *Milnes*, esq. 143.  
 — *Dawson*, esq. 105.  
*Wareham*. *Lord R. Spencer*, \* — *Ellis*, esq.  
*Corf-Castle*. *J. Bond*, *H. Bankes*, esqrs.  
*Poole*. \* *Gen. C. Stuart*, \* *I. Jeffery*, esq.  
*DURHAM*. *R. Milbank*, *R. Burdon*, esqrs.  
*Durham*. *W. H. Lambton*, esq. *Sir H. V. Tempest*.  
*YORKSHIRE*. *W. Wilberforce*, esq. \* *Hon. H. Lascelles*.  
*Aldborough*. \* *C. Duncombe*, *R. M. T. Chiffell*, esqs.  
*Boroughbridge*. \* *F. Burdett*, esq. \* *Sir I. Scott*.  
*Beverley*. \* *W. Tatton*, esq. \* *Col. Burton*.  
*Heydon*. *Sir L. Darrel*, bart. \* *C. Atkinson*, esq.  
*Knareborough*. *Lord I. Townshend*, *J. Hare*, esq.  
*Malton*. *Lord Milton*, *W. Baldwin*, esq.  
*Northallerton*. *H. Peirce*, esq. *The Hon. E. Lascelles*.  
*Pontefract*. \* *Lord Viscount Galway*, \* *J. Smith*, esq.  
*Richmond*. *Hon. L. Dundas*, \* *C. G. Beauclerk*, esq.  
*Ripon*. *Sir G. A. Winn*, *W. Lawrence*, esq.  
*Scarborough*. *Hon. E. Phipps*, \* *Lord C. Somerset*.  
*Thirsk*. \* *Sir T. Frankland*, bart. *Sir G. P. Turner*, bart.  
*York*. *Sir W. Milner*, bart. *R. S. Milnes*, esq.  
*Kingsdon upon Hull*. \* *Sir C. Turner*, bart. 884. *S. Thornton*, esq. 734. — *Stanhope*, esq. 714.  
*ESSEX*. *T. B. Bramston*, *J. Bullock*, esqrs.  
*Colchester*. — *Thornton*, esq. 645. *Lord Muncafter*, 487. — *Thepley*, esq. 265.  
*Malden*. *J. H. Strutt*, *C. C. Western*, esqrs.  
*Harwich*. *J. Robinson*, \* *R. Hopkins*, esqs.  
*GLOUCESTERSHIRE*. *Hon. G. Berkely*, \* *The Marquis of Worcester*.  
*Tewksbury*. *J. Martin*, esq. 296. *Col. Dowdeswell*, 296. — *Moore*, esq. 168. — *Frances*, esq. 100.  
*Cirencester*. *M. H. Beach*, esq. 394. *R. Preston*, esq. 347. *T. B. Howell*, esq. 231.  
*Gloucester*. *J. Pitt*, *H. Howard*, esqrs.  
*HEREFORDSHIRE*. *Hon. T. Harley*, 1562. *R. Biddulph*, esq. 1296. *Sir G. Cornwall*, bart. 1012.  
*Hereford*. *J. Scudamore*, *J. Walwyn*, esqrs.  
*Leominster*. *J. Hunter*, esq. 462. \* *G. A. Pollan*, esq. 291. — *Biddulph*, esq. 290, who petitions.  
*Weobly*. *Lord George Thynne*, \* *Lord J. Thynne*.  
*HEREFORDSHIRE*. *W. Plumer*, esq. 1016. *W. Baker*, esq. 867. *S. F. Waddington*, esq. 426.  
*Hertford*. *J. Calvert*, sen. esq. *Baron N. Dimsdale*.  
*St. Albans*. *Lord Bingham*, \* *D. Bucknall*, esq.  
*HUNTINGDONSHIRE*. *Lord Hinchinbrooke*, \* *Lord F. Montague*.  
*MONTHLY MAG.* No. V.
- Huntingdon*. \* *W. H. Fellows*, jun. \* *I. Calvert*, jun. esqs.  
*KENT*. *Sir E. Knatchbull*, 5202. \* *Sir W. Geary*, 4418. *F. Honeywood*, esq. 4280, who means to petition.  
*Rochester*. *Sir R. King*, 286. \* *Hon. H. Tufton*, 186. *J. Langley*, esq. 77. *G. Best*, esq. 30.  
*Quezenborough*. *G. Crawford*, \* *E. Nepean*, esqrs.  
*Maidstone*. *M. Bloxam*, esq. 328. \* *Major Gen. Delancy*, 415. *Ch. Hull*, esq. 281.  
*CANTERBURY*. \* *J. Baker*, esq. 777. \* *S. Sawbridge*, esq. 754. *G. Gipps*, esq. 739. *J. Honeywood*, esq. 716.  
*LANCASHIRE*. *Col. T. Stanley*, *J. Blackburne*, esq.  
*Lancaster*. \* *J. Dent*, \* *R. Penn*, esqrs.  
*Preston*. \* *Lord H. Stanley*, 772. *Sir H. P. Houghton*, 756. — *Horrocks*, esq. 739.  
*Liverpool*. *Col. Gascoyne*, 672. *Major Gen. Tarleton*, 506. *J. Tarlton*, esq. 317.  
*Wigan*. *J. Cotes*, *Orl. Bridgman*, esqrs.  
*Cheshire*. *Lord G. C. Bentinck*, *R. Curzon*, esqr.  
*Newton*. *Col. Leigh*, *T. Brook*, esqr.  
*LEICESTERSHIRE*. *Hon. P. A. Curzon*, *W. Pochin*, esq.  
*Leicester*. *S. Smith*, esq. 1029. *Lord Ranccliffe*, 993. *B. Greathead*, esq. 556. *W. Rudin*, esq. 537.  
*LINCOLNSHIRE*. *Sir Gil Heathcote*, *R. Viner*, esq.  
*Stamford*. *Earl of Carysfort*, *Sir G. Howard*.  
*Grantham*. *G. Sutton*, *Si. York*, esqrs.  
*Boston*. \* *T. Fyde*, esq. 299. \* *Lord Milfontoun*, 251. *S. Barnard*, esq. 95.  
*Grimby*. \* *A. Boucherett*, esq. 132. \* *W. Mellish*, esq. 130. *Col. Loft*, 128. *H. Gordon*, esq. 128.  
*Middlesex*. *G. Pyng*, *W. Mainwaring*, esqrs.  
*Westminster*. *Rt. Hon. C. J. Fox*, 5160. \* *Sir A. Gardner*, 4814. *H. Took*, esq. 2810.  
*LONDON*. *W. Lushington*, esq. 4379. *W. Curtis*, esq. 4311. — *Combe*, esq. 3865. — *Anderson*, esq. 3170. — *Picket*, esq. 2795. *Sir W. Lewis*, 2354.  
*MONMOUTHSHIRE*. *Gen. Rooke*, *C. Morgan*, esq.  
*Monmouth*. \* *Vice Admiral Ch. Thompson*.  
*NORFOLK*. *Sir J. Wodehouse*, bart. *T. W. Coke*, esq.  
*King's Lynn*. *Hon. Hor. Walpole*, *Sir M. B. Folke*.  
*Yarmouth*. *Major Gen. Howe*, \* *Lord C. Townshend*. The latter since dead.  
*Thetford*. *J. R. Burch*, \* *J. Harrison*, esqs.  
*Castle Rising*. \* *H. Churchill*, \* *C. Chester*, esqrs.  
*Norwich*. *Hon. H. Hobart*, 1293. *Rt. Hon. W. Wyndham*, 963. *E. Gurney*, esq. 898.  
*NORTHAMPTONSHIRE*. *T. Powys*, *F. Dickens*, esqrs.  
*Peterborough*. *Hon. Lio. Damer*, *R. Benson*, esq.  
*Northampton*. \* *Hon. Sp. Percival*, 720. *Hon. Ed. Bouverie*, 512. — *Walcot*, esq. 474.  
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- Brackley.* J. W. Egerton, S. Haynes, esqrs.  
*Higham Ferrers.* Ja. Adair, esq.  
**NORTHUMBERLAND.** Ch. Grey, T. R. Beaumont, esqrs.  
*Morpeth.* Lord Morpeth, \* W. Huskisson, esq.  
*Newcastle-upon-Tyne.* Sir M. W. Ridley, bart. Ch. Brandling, esq.  
*Berwick.* Col. Callender, Rt. Hon. Earl of Tyrconnel.  
**NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.** \* Lord W. Bentinck, \* Ev. Pierrepoint, esq.  
*East Retford.* \* W. Petrie, esq. 82. \* Sir W. Amcotts, bart. 66. I. Blackburne, esq. 65.  
*Newark.* \* Col. Wood, T. M. Sutton, esq. Mr. Paston having polled 381, declined.  
*Nottingham.* Lord Carrington, 1215. D. P. Coke, esq. 1075. Dr. Crompton, 506.  
**OXFORDSHIRE.** \* Lord C. Spencer, \* I. Fane, esq.  
*University.* Sir W. Dolben, bart. F. Page, esq.  
*Oxford.* \* H. Peters, esq. 658. F. Burton, esq. 504. A. Annesley, esq. 451.  
*Woodstock.* Sir W. H. Daffwood, \* Lord Lavington.  
*Banbury.* \* Dudley North, esq.  
*Rutland.* G. N. Edwards, esq. Sir W. Lowther.  
**SHROPSHIRE.** Sir R. Hill, I. Kynaston, esq.  
*Shrewsbury.* Sir W. Pulteney, 1514. † I. Hill, esq. 854. Hon. W. Hill, 721.  
*Ludlow.* Hon. R. Clive, R. P. Knight, esq.  
*Bridgnorth.* I. Whitmore, I. H. Browne, esqrs.  
*Wenlock.* Cec. Forester, esq. Hon. I. Simpson.  
*Bishop's Castle.* H. Strackey, W. Clive, esqrs.  
**SOMERSETSHIRE.** W. G. Langton, \* W. Dickinson, esqrs.  
*Taunton.* Sir B. Hamet, \* — Morland, esq.  
*Welchester.* \* Sir R. Clayton, bart. 132. \* W. Dickinson, jun. esq. 132. Sir I. Eamer, 28. I. Martindale, esq. 28.  
*Milborne Port.* \* Lord Paget, 58. Sir R. A. Aintie, 55. Gen. Macleod, 46. — Cannon, esq. 37.  
*Wells.* Cl. Tudway, \* C. W. Taylor, esqrs.  
*Bridgewater.* \* G. Pocock, J. Allen, esqrs.  
*Bath.* Lord Viscount Weymouth, Sir R. P. Arden.  
*Minehead.* I. F. Luttrell, esq. 97. \* I. Langston, esq. 94. Col. Luttrell, 85. Adm. Pole, 82.  
*Bristol.* \* C. Bragg, esq. 364. Lord Sheffield, 340. — Hobhouse, esq. 102. — Thomas, esq. 2. — Lewis, esq. 1.  
*Bideford.* \* I. Cleveland, \* P. Orchard, esqrs.  
**SOUTHAMPTONSHIRE.** Sir W. Heathcote, bart. W. Chute, esq.  
*Winchester.* Sir R. Gamon, bart. \* Lord Visc. Palmerston.  
*Portsmouth.* Hon. T. Erskine, \* Lord H. Seymour.  
*Newport.* \* I. C. Jervoice, \* E. Ruthworth, Esqrs.
- Yarmouth.* Do. do. (for both places.)  
*Newtown.* \* Sir R. Worsley, \* C. S. Le-fevre, esq.  
*Lymington.* Sir H. B. Neale, bart. \* W. Manning, esq.  
*Christchurch.* G. Rose, \* W. S. Rose, esqrs.  
*Andover.* \* Hon. C. Wallop, B. Lethieullier, esq.  
*Whitchurch.* Hon. I. T. Townshend, \* Hon. W. Broderick.  
*Petersfield.* W. Jolliffe, \* H. Jolliffe, esqrs.  
*Stockbridge.* I. F. Barham, esq. 104. G. Porter, esq. 97. Ja. Bulkeley, esq. 13.  
*Southampton.* Ja. Amyatt, G. H. Rose, esqrs.  
**STAFFORDSHIRE.** E. G. Sutherland, esq. Sir E. Littleton.  
*Stafford.* R. B. Sheridan, esq. Hon. E. Monckton.  
*Tamworth.* R. Pell, \* T. Carter, esqrs.  
*Newcastle.* \* W. Egerton, \* E. Wilb. Bootle, esqrs.  
*Litchfield.* Lord G. L. Gower, T. Anson, esq.  
**SUFFOLK.** Sir T. C. Bunbury, \* Lord Brome.  
**IPSWICH.** \* Sir A. S. Hammond, 402. C. A. Cricket, esq. 382. — Middleton, esq. 311.  
*Dunwich.* Sir I. Vanneck, bart. \* S. Barne, esq.  
*Orford.* Lord R. Seymour, \* Hon. Mr. Stewart.  
*Aldborough.* \* M. A. Taylor, \* Sir I. Aubrey, bart.  
*Sudbury.* \* Sir J. Marriott, \* W. Smith, esq.  
*Eye.* Adm. Cornwallis, \* M. Singleton, esq.  
*Bury St. Edmund's.* Sir C. Davers, bart. 23. \* Lord Fr. Hervey, 17. Lord C. Fitzroy, 14.  
**SURREY.** Lord W. Russell, Sir I. Frederick.  
*Gatton.* \* I. Petrie, \* G. Heathcote, esqrs.  
*Haslemere.* \* Ja. Lowther, Ja. C. Satterthwaite, esqrs.  
*Blechingley.* \* Sir L. Copley, bart. \* — Steer, esq.  
*Reigate.* Hon. I. S. Coxe, Hon. Jo. S. Yorke.  
*Guildford.* \* Gen. Norton, 131, \* Hon. T. Onslow, 90, — Botham, esq. 85, who petitions.  
*Southwark.* S. Thornton, esq. 1584. \* — Thellusson, esq. 1373. — Tierney, esq. 976.  
**SUSSEX.** Rt. Hon. T. Pelham, C. Lennox, esq.  
*Horsham.* \* Sir I. Macpherson, \* Ja. Fox, esq.  
*Bramber.* \* Sir C. W. Boughton, bart. \* Ja. Adams, esq.  
*Shoreham.* \* Sir C. Bishop, bart. Hon. C. W. Wyndham.  
*Midhurst.* \* Rt. Hon. S. Douglas, \* C. Long, esq.  
*Grinstead.* N. Dance, \* Ja. Strange, esqrs.  
*Steyning.* I. H. Major, \* Ja. M. Lloyd, esqrs.  
*Arundel.* \* Ja. Green, esq. Sir G. Thomas, bart.  
*Lewes.* T. Kemp, \* I. C. Pelham, esqrs.  
*Chichester.* Rt. Hon. T. Steele, G. W. Thomas, esq.  
**WARWICKSHIRE.** Sir G. A. Shuckburgh. Sir I. Mordaunt, barts.

† Mr. I. Hill was brought in by a majority of votes of the unassessed burgesses; the legality, however, of these votes, remains to be decided by the House of Commons.

Warwick



*Warwick.* Hon. G. Villiers, \* S. R. Gaussen, esq.

*Coventry.* \* W. W. Bird, \* N. Jefferies, esqrs.

*WESTMORELAND.* Sir Mich. Le Fleming, bart. Col. Lowther.

*Appleby.* \* Hon. I. Tufon, \* I. Courtenay, esq.

*WORCESTERSHIRE.* Hon. E. Foley, W. Lygon, esq.

*Hereford.* \* C. Thelluson, esq. 387. T. Thompson, esq. 327 Sir J. Rushart, 283.

*Worcester.* Hon. A. Foley, Sir Ed. Winnington.

*Bewdley.* \* M. P. Andrews, esq.

*Worcester.* Ed. Wigley, \* Ab. Roberts, esqrs.

*WILTSHIRE.* Amb. Goddard, N. P. Wyndham, esqrs.

*New Sarum.* W. Hufsey, esq. Hon. W. H. Bouverie.

*Devizes.* H. Addington, Jo. Smith, esqrs.

*Marlborough.* \* Major Gen. I. Bruce, \* Lord Bruce.

*Chippenham.* Ja. Dawkins, G. Fludyer, esqrs.

*Cricklade.* Lord Portchester, T. Estcourt, esq.

*Malmesbury.* \* P. Js. Thelluson, \* S. Smith, esqs.

*Colne.* Jo. Jekyll, Ben. Vaughan, esqrs.

*Hindon.* Ja. Wildman, M. G. Lewis, esqrs.

*Old Sarum.* G. Harding, \* J. Sullivan, esqrs.

*Heytesbury.* Lord Clifton, \* Sir Jo. Leicester.

*Westbury.* \* Sir H. Paulett, Sir L. Mildmay, barts. \* G. Ellis, esq.

*Wootton Bassett.* \* I. Dennison, \* W. Clarke, esqrs.

*Ludgershall.* \* Earl of Dalkeith, \* T. Everett, esqr.

*Wilton.* Right Hon. Viscount Fitzwilliam, Ph. Gouldiworthy, esq.

*Downton.* Sir W. Scott, 52. Hon. B. Bouverie, 52. — *Wrightson*, esq. 45. — *Motteux*, esq. 45.

*Great Bedwin.* \* I. Woodhouse, esq. \* Lieut. Gen. Bruce.

#### CINQUE PORTS.

*Hastings.* \* Sir J. Sanderfon, \* N. Vansittart, esq.

*Sandwich.* Sir Hor. Man, Sir Ph. Stephens.

*Dover.* C. S. Pybus, esq. 593. I. Trevanion, esq. 557. Col. Bayley, 230.

*New Romney.* \* I. Fordyce, \* I. W. Willet, esqrs.

*Hythe.* Sir C. Radcliffe, W. Evelyn, esq.

*Rye.* \* R. D. Dundas, esq. Lord Hawksbury.

*Winchelsea.* R. Barwell, \* W. Currie, esqrs.

*Seaford.* \* Ch. Ellis, G. Ellis, esqrs.

#### WALES.

*Anglesea.* \* Ar. Paget, esq.

*Beaumaris.* \* Lord Newborough.

*Breconshire.* Sir C. Morgan, bart.

*Brecon.* C. Morgan, esq.

*Cardiganshire.* \* T. Johnes, esq.

*Cardigan.* \* Hon. Col. I. Vaughan.

*Earmarthenshire.* Sir Ja. Hamlyn, bart.

*Carmarthen.* \* M. D. Magens, esq. 94. J. G. Phillips, esq. 89, who means to petition.

*Carnarvonshire.* Sir R. Williams.

*Carnarvon.* \* Hon. E. Paget.

*Denbighshire.* Sir W. W. Wynne, bart.

*Denbigh.* R. Middleton, jun. esq.

*Flinshire.* Sir Ro. Mostyn, bart.

*Flint.* Major W. Williams.

*Glamorganshire.* T. Wyndham, esq.

*Cardiff.* Lord E. J. Stuart.

*Merionethshire.* R. W. Vaughan, esq.

*Montgomeryshire.* Fr. Lloyd, esq.

*Montgomery.* Wh. Keene, esq.

*Pembskeshire.* Lord Milford.

*Pembroke.* H. Barlow, esq.

*Haverfordwest.* Lord Kensington.

*Radnorshire.* W. Wilkins, esq.

*New Radnor.* Lord Vis. Malden.

#### SCOTLAND.

##### COUNTIES.

*Aberdeen.* James Ferguson, esq.

*Air.* Col. Montgomery.

*Argyle.* Lord Fr. Campbell.

*Bamf.* W. Grant, esq.

*Berwick.* G. Bailley, esq.

*Bute.* \* Hon. — Stuart.

*Cromarty and Nairne.* H. Fr. Campbell, esq.

*Dumbarton.* — Graham, esq.

*Dumfries.* Sir R. Lawrie, bart.

*Edinburgh.* Right Hon. R. Dundas.

*Elgin.* \* Ja. Brodie, esq.

*Fife.* Sir W. Erskine.

*Forfar.* Sir D. Carnegie.

*Haddington.* H. H. Dalrymple, esq.

*Inverness.* \* — Frazer, jun. esq.

*Kincardine.* Robert Barclay, esq.

*Kirkcudbright.* P. Heron, esq.

*Kimross and Clackmannan.* \* Sir Ralph Abercrombie.

*Lanerk.* Sir James Denham, bart.

*Linlithgow.* Hon. John Hope.

*Orkney and Zetland.* John Balfour, esq.

*Peebles.* W. Montgomery, esq.

*Perth.* Col. Thomas Graham.

*Renfrew.* \* Boyd Alexander, esq.

*Ross.* Sir Charles Rois.

*Roxburgh.* Sir G. D. Douglas, bart.

*Selkirk.* M. Pringle, esq.

*Stirling.* Hon. K. Elphinstone.

*Sutherland.* Sir John Sinclair, bart.

*Wigtoun.* Hon. W. Steward.

##### SCOTCH BURGHS.

*Edinburgh.* Hon. H. Dundas.

*Ayr.* I. Campbell, esq.

*Elgin.* Alexander Brodie, esq.

*Pittenweem.* John Anstruther, esq.

*Kinghorn.* \* Sir J. E. St. Clair.

*Sirling.* \* Col. A. C. Johnstone.

*Aberdeen.* Al. Alladyce, esq.

*Perth.* D. Scott, esq.

*Haddington.* Lieut. Col. Hope.

*Dumfries.* \* Col. Alexander Hope.

*Rutherglen.* W. Macdowal, esq.

*Peebles.* \* Lord Stopford.

*Inverness.* Sir Hector Munro.

*Dingwall.* William Dundas, esq.

*Wigton.* I. Spalding, esq.

*Deaths Abroad.*

At the Cape of Good Hope, aged 19, W. A. Gordon, esq. captain of the 95th regiment of foot, and son of W. A. G. esq. of Exeter; his death was occasioned by a fall from his horse.

On his passage from Memel, aged 28, Capt. N. Parker.

On his passage to the West Indies, Rev. T. Seddon, chaplain of the 104th regiment of foot, and late of Saddleworth.

At Ellinore, Capt. W. Fontaine, of Liverpool.

On his passage from the East Indies, Capt. Glendring.

At Port-au-Prince, St. Domingo, Capt. Lieutenant Taylor, of the 82d regiment.

At Pondicherry, where he commanded, Lieutenant Colonel Stirling, of the 74th regiment.

At Salsette, an island on the coast of Malabar, where he went to take drawings, Mr. Wales, artist.

In the West Indies, Captain John Ives, of the Zebra Sloop of War.

General Laharpe.—The death of this brave general was occasioned by an unfortunate mistake. He fell by the hands of his friends.—After the passage of the Po, his advanced guard being attacked by a strong body of the enemy, of much superior force, he flew to bring it off. This object accomplished, he returned to his head-quarters; but his escort, which was composed of Hussars, owing to the obscurity of the night, was mistaken for a detachment of Hulus, and assailed by a discharge, of which La Harpe became the victim. He was born in the *Pays de Vaud*, in 1754, and served in France during the Revolution. Success always crowned the operations with which he was entrusted. He marched always in the advanced guard, or at the head of a column, and had never before received any wound. He possessed as much intrepidity as coolness; knowledge and uncommon activity; the eloquence of the heart, and resistless affability. He was poor, temperate, and disinterested. Of austere manners, and had no passion but for Liberty! Buonaparte, in announcing his death, traced his eulogium in a few words:—"The Republic has lost a man who was devoted to its interests: the army one of its best Generals, and every soldier a companion."

He has left six children, and the eldest, who is but sixteen, has already distinguished himself in the army of Italy.

*Marriages in and near London.*

Hugh Dillon Maffy, esq. eldest son of Sir H. M. bart. to Miss Hankey, daughter of the late T. H. esq.

Mr. W. Stockes, of Dartmouth, Devon. to Miss Pickard, eldest daughter of the late C. P. esq. of the 13th dragoons.

S. A. Graham, L.L.D. to Miss Lorimer, of Westminster.

William Hamilton Gibbons, major of marines, to Miss Vennables, of Chester.

Mr. Samuel Lathara, hop-factor, of the Borough, to Miss Samwell, of Islington.

J. Lane, esq. of Charlotte-street, Bedford-square, to Miss Bilzard, of Mortimer-street, Cavendish-square.

Rev. Henry Cooke, rector of Darfield, York, to Miss Brown, of Wimpoie-street.

N. Bishop, esq. of Gloucester-place, to Miss M. E. Douglas, daughter of the late Sir J. D.

Mr. Crafton, of Upper Guildford-street, Queen-square, to Miss Sentence, of Craven-street.

Peter Laurie, esq. of Laurence-Poultny-hill, to Mrs. Buck, widow of the late Col. Buck.

J. Mackenzie, esq. of King's-arms-yard, to Miss Vandam, of Guildford-street.

Charles Bosanquet, esq. to Miss C. A. Holford, second daughter of P. Holford, esq. senior master of chancery.

Mr. Richard Pope, of Henley on Thames, to Miss Steele.

Mr. Hugh Wynne, to Miss Agathe, daughter of the late Capt. A. of Margate.

Charles Griffiths, esq. Major of the 83d regiment, to Miss Hart, of Conduit-street.

Mr. Charles Campbell, to Miss Sutton.

Lately, Sir Hector M'Kenzie, bart. to Miss C. Henderson.

Sir Edward Head, bart. to Miss Western, sister to W. Western, esq. of Cokethorp, county of Oxford.

Thomas S. Gooch, esq. of Benacre-hall, co. of Suffolk, to Miss Whittaker.

Mr. Pettis, of Down-street, Piccadilly, to Miss Sophia Petit.

Mr. Brakenden, of St. John's, Southwark, to Miss West.

Henry Martin, esq. of Walton, to Miss Julia Parsons, of Leicester-square.

Mr. Robert Hibbert, of Union-street, Bishopgate-street, to Miss E. Carthew, of Tiverton, county of Devon.

Rev. D. Davis, B. D. prebendary of Chichester, to Mrs. Ives, widow of J. Ives, esq. F. R. S. late of Great Yarmouth.

*Deaths in and near London.*

Mrs. Tremells, wife of Mr. Tremells, coal-merchant, Northumberland-street, Strand.

At Poplar, Angus Macnab, esq. formerly commander of the Henry Dundas East India-man.

Mrs. Eiscoe, relict of Vincent J. Biscoe, esq. Rev. Thomas Cole, LL. B. and vicar of Dulverton, aged 70.

At Ripley, Surry, Mrs. Felland, aged 92.

Rev. Samuel Brewer, L. B. aged 73, and 50 years pastor of the independant congregation of dissenters at Stepney.

Mr. John Cooper, undertaker, Great Eastcheap, senior inhabitant of that parish.

James John Fenoulbet, esq. son of Sir P. Fenoulbet, and late one of the clerks to the board of controul for India affairs.

Samuel



*Samuel Whitbread*, esq. of whom copious biographical particulars shall appear in our next.

At Knightsbridge, *Mrs. Harris*, widow of the late *Thomas Harris*, esq. one of the masters in chancery.

At Newington, *Mrs. Weston*, aged 86, mother of *Mr. Weston*, hop-factor, Borough.

*Mrs. Jane Dishington*, Tufton-street, Deans-yard.

*Miss C. Baker*, daughter of *W. Baker*, esq. Hill-street.

Under inoculation at the Bath hotel, Piccadilly, *Miss A. Perry*, youngest daughter of *R. Perry*, esq. of Cobham Park, Surry.

*Mr. Isaac Bence*, jun. merchant, Red Lion-square.

*Mrs. Hornsby*, keeper of the coffee-house, at St. James's.

*Mr. L. Atterbury*, Marsham-street, Westminster.

*Mrs. Franklyn*, widow of the late *Rev. Mr. Franklyn*, of Weasenham, county of Norfolk, aged 88.

*Mr. Howe*, chemist, West Smithfield.

*Mr. W. Simpson*, of New North-street, Red-Lion-square, aged 74.

*Rev. D. Sheppard*, canon of Windsor.

*Mr. J. Lackenham*, one of the people called quakers, aged 84.

*Miss Bates*, lately returned from Jamaica, sister-in-law, to *Major Bayley*, of the marines.

*Miss Nicholls*, of Clough-house, county of York, aged 21.

*J. Cooke*, esq. of Stratford, Essex.

*Mr. G. E. de Haten*, Stamford-street, Blackfriars-road.

At Peckham-Rye, *Mr. Isaac Whitaker*, book-seller, Ave-Maria-lane.

*Samuel Palmer*, esq. late solicitor of the general post-office.

At her house near Finchley church, *Mrs. Ann Allen*, widow.

*Mrs. Payne*, relict of the late *J. Payne*, esq. merchant, in the city.

At Hampstead, *Henry William Guyon*, esq.

*Mr. David Leathes*, apothecary, of George's-street, Hanover-square, aged 71.

*Mrs. Brown*, wife of *William Brown*, esq. of Bedford-row.

The right honourable lady *Charlotte Finch*, eldest daughter of the late earl of Winchelsea.

*Thomas Weir*, esq. of Bloomsbury-place.

*Rev. Mr. Railton*, rector of Knarfdale and Lambly, county of Northumberland, aged 86.

At Hampton, *Mrs. Dawes*.

At Tooting, Surry, of the whooping-cough, *Miss M. Dodwell*, eldest daughter of *R. Dodwell*, esq. of Doctors Commons.

*Samuel Dennison*, esq. of Bedford-row.

*George Medley*, esq. of New Burlington-street.

At Croyden, *Mrs. Sharp*, wife of *Mr. R. Sharp*.

*Mr. Thomas Taylor*, master of Lloyd's coffee-house.

*Captain Joseph Price*, late marine pay-master, &c. at Bengal.

At Knightsbridge, of a cancer in her breast, the countess of *Suffex*.

WHITEHALL. May 31. The king has been pleased to grant the dignity of a *Baron of the kingdom of Great-Britain* to the following persons under-mentioned. and the heirs male of their respective bodies lawfully begotten:

*Francis Earl of Moray*, to be *Baron Stuart*.

*John Earl of Galloway*, to be *Baron Stewart*.

*James Earl of Courtown*, to be *Baron Saltersford*.

*George Earl of Macartney*, to be *Baron Macartney*.

*John Christopher Burton*, Viscount Downe, to be *Baron Dawnay*.

*George Viscount Midleton*, to be *Baron Brodrick*, of Pepper Harrow.

*Alexander Baron Bridport*, to be *Baron Bridport*.

*Sir John Rous*, Bart. to be *Baron Rous*.

*Sir Henry Gough Calthorpe*, Bart. to be *Baron Calthorpe*.

*Sir Peter Burrell*, Bart. to be *Baron Gwydir*, of Gwydir.

*Sir Francis Bassett*, Bart. to be *Baron de Dunstanville*.

*Edward Lascelles*, Esq. to be *Baron Harewood*, of Harewood.

*John Rolfe*, Esq. to be *Baron Rolle*.

*John Campbell*, Esq. to be *Lord Cawdor*.

#### PREFERMENTS and PROMOTIONS.

*Rev. W. Miles*, and the *Rev. W. Woodcock*, to be fellows of Trinity College, Oxford.

*Rev. H. Foulkes*, A. B. of Jesus College, Oxford, to be fellow of that society.

*Mr. Burrell*, B. A. of University College, Oxford, to be fellow of that society.

*Rev. T. E. Colston*, to the vicarage of Broadwell, Oxon.

*Rev. F. Cumming*, M. A. fel. of Trin. Col. Camb. to the vicarages of Cardington and Key-foe, Bedfordshire.

*Rev. John Mence*, A. M. and the *Rev. R. Lucas*, A. M. of Wor. Col. Ox. to be fellows of that society.

*Rev. Mr. Hill*, to be rector of Snalewell, Cambridgeshire.

*Rev. T. Leman*, M. A. and F. A. S. to be chancellor of Cloyne, Ireland.

*Rev. James Plumtre*, M. A. of Clare Hall, Camb. to be fellow of that society.

*Rev. G. Holcombe*, to be rector of Matlock, Derbyshire.

*Rev. W. Pigot*, to be rector of Bleadon, Somersetshire.

*Rev. E. Bulwer*, to the vicarage of Guilestwick, Norfolk.

*Rev. W. J. Torton*, M. A. of Oriel Col. Ox. to be rector of Debden, Essex.

#### PROVINCIAL

*Northumberland and Durham.]* Mr. Dodd's plan for improving Hartlepool harbour, is, to make one receptacle for ships of war, and another for merchant-vessels. For the former he proposes to make an ample basin, by clearing the great outer harbour to the depth of 30 feet water; and for the latter, to make one of 25 feet depth. The expences for erecting piers, cutting basins, &c. in the latter case, to be drawn from all the sea ports between Hull and Leith; in the former, to be defrayed by government. Mr. Dodd's estimate exceeds the sum of 20,000l.

A cowslip of unusual magnitude and beauty was lately cut down at Berwick, the pips of which, extremely large, and of a most fervid yellow, were 300 in number. These seemed to form a grand flowery truss or semi-globe supported by a stem remarkably thick and regular; not unlike a fluted column, whose base was adorned with a luxuriant foliage.

The funds of the *Schoolmasters' association* at Newcastle (founded 20 years ago for the benefit of members incapacitated, widows, &c.) have been of late gradually increasing, so as to extend the allowance to about three-fourths of the number specified in the original proposal.—If institutions of this kind were more frequent, and more liberally patronized, the business of education would be better conducted than it is, and the labours of those employed in this humble, yet *useful* sphere of life greatly alleviated.

The peace of the port of Shields has been long disturbed, in consequence of the misrule and riot prevailing among the seamen, who frequently deprive masters of their command, and detain vessels under way for sea;—lately, however, 70 or 80 of the most audacious were taken into custody, and impressed, by the prompt and spirited exertions of some officers of the navy.

A young woman travelling lately from Chester le Street to Shields, was robbed by two men of nine guineas, after being stripped to her shift, bound hand and foot to a tree; in which condition she was afterwards found alive.

Juvenile depravity.—As the Janus was lately sailing from Sunderland for the Baltic, she had not been above three hours on the voyage, when she was observed to fill so fast with water, as to induce the necessity of an immediate return.—On examining the ship, it appeared that a large hole had been bored in her side by the cabin boy, from a dislike conceived by him to the voyage!

*Married.]* At Newcastle, Mr. John Atkinson, to Miss Wilson. Mr. John Brumell, of Newcastle, to Miss H. Williamson.

At Bishop-wearmouth, James Dunning, esq. to Miss C. Stamp.

At Lancaster, Mr. J. Hutchinson, of Durham, to Miss Greenwell.

At Bywell, G. Burdon, esq. of Mansfield, to Miss C. A. Daniell.

*Died.]* At Newcastle, Miss *Stephenson*. Miss *Aubone*. Aged 58, Mr. John Taylor. Mrs. *Wilson*. Mrs. *Dunn*. Mrs. *Wilkinson*. Mr. W. J. Raine, his amiable disposition and cultivated talents endeared him to a large circle of friends.

At Durham, Mrs. E. *Greenwell*, who for many years had kept a considerable boarding-school in that city. Aged 56, Mr. John Hayes, proctor. In Durham work-house 85, Thos. *French*, well known by the assumed title of *Duke of Baubleshire*.

At Sunderland, Mrs. *Wilson*. Mr. Mich. *Ovington*. Mrs. *Price*. Aged 19, Mr. John *Dobson*. Capt T. *Taylor*.

At Stockton, Mrs. *Walker*. Miss *Waller*. Mrs. *Welbank*. Aged 82, Mr. W. *Darby*.

At Morpeth, Mr. A. *Fenwick*. Miss *Tophing*. Aged 80, Mr. F. *Laidman*.

At Hexham, Mr. W. *Reed*. Aged 82, Mr. H. *Fenwick*, formerly lieutenant in the Northumberland militia.

At Gainford, 18, Miss J. *Hodgson*. W. *Scott*, esq. of Wauchope.

At Sunnyside, near Sunderland, Miss C. *Allen*.

At Sighill, near Backworth, Mr. Jas. *Pye*.

At Felside, near Gibside, 90, Mr. W. *Smith*.

At the Riding Mill, near Hexham, Mrs. *Fewster*.

At West Auckland, Mr. Jas. *James*.

At Medomsley, 84, Mr. T. *Andrew*.

At New Elvet, near Durham, Mrs. *Smith*.

At North Shields, Mr. C. *Roddam*.

At Kenton, Mrs. *Doubleday*.

At Denton-Burn, 61, Mr. A. *Corbitt*. Mr. *Jos. Coulthard*, of Orchard-house, Gilliland.

At Belle Veu, near Berwick upon Tweed, Mrs. *Dealtry*.

At Elphemgreen, Mr. John *Carrick*.

At Felton, Mr. D. *Wilkinson*, surgeon.

At Seaton Sluice, Mr. John *Crooks*.

At Rainton, Mr. Jas. *Harrison*.

On Gateshead Fell, 109, Dorothy *Atkinson*.

At Howden-Pans, Mrs. *Elliot*. She had gone up stairs in the evening apparently well, but was found dead, by her husband, about ten minutes after.

#### Cumberland.

*Married.]* At Distington, Mr. A. *Hodgson*, to Mrs. *Prentice*.

At Carlisle, Mr. M. *Wilkinson*, to Mrs. *Geyller*. Mr. *Coggan*, of Liverpool, to Miss *Spittal*. Mr. E. *Clementson*, to Miss *White*.

A *Preston Patrick*, Mr. John *Scott*, to Miss M. *Dickenson*.

At Ambleside, Mr. W. *Simpson*, to Miss *Stewart*.

*Died.]* At Carlisle, Mr. *Miller*, quaker. Mrs. *Creighton*, relict of Dr. C.

Near Cockermouth, Mr. J. *Bell*, quaker. At his



his funeral was the greatest attendance ever remembered in that county on a similar occasion.

At Whitehaven, Miss M. *Dixon*. Aged 56, Mrs. P. *Mardsnald*. Miss *Williamson*. Advanced in years, Mr. R. *Rowlandson*. Mrs. B. *Benn*.

At Beetham, 20, Mr. M. T. *Hutton*, son of the Rev. W. H.

At Workington, 72, Mr. W. *Thompson*. Aged 16, Miss *Mairs*. Mr. W. *Dennison*. Aged 63, Mr. J. *Carmichael*. Aged 74, Mr. H. *Fawcett*.

At Kendal, Miss D. *Lancaster*.

In Arlecdon, 76, Mr. T. *Baxter*.

At Kirkwhelpington, 103, Mr. W. *Stephenson*.

At Gilliland, Mr. Jos. *Colthard*.

At Burton, in Kendal, 103, Mrs. A. *Bickerseth*. She retained all her faculties, mental and corporeal, till the day of her death, and was always remarkable for early rising.

*Yorkshire.*] The manufactures of this county were never in a more flourishing condition than at present. All competition in foreign markets seems done away.

The destruction of dogs has lately been very great at Whitby, in consequence of that terrible malady the hydrophobia raging among them.

Three painted windows with emblematical ornaments, representing faith, truth, and righteousness, were lately erected in the south front of York cathedral; being the work and gift of the late Mr. Peckitt, justly celebrated for reviving the art of painting upon glass, lost for upwards of two hundred years.

As a number of persons, chiefly of the society of methodists, were lately assembled for religious worship in an upper chamber at Leeds, the beam, together with that of the room underneath it, gave way; whereby 24 men, women, and children, were killed on the spot, and upwards of 50 others dangerously crushed and bruised.

The purchase and sale of the marquis of Salisbury's estate in the Vale of Pickering (N. Riding) was lately completed, being the largest transfer of landed property that ever took place in this county.—The tenants, opulent farmers, and graziers who have lived upon the lands for half a century, are mostly the purchasers.

The lord mayor and corporation of York have voted their thanks, and a piece of plate, to Mr. Weatherill of Acomb Grange, in compliment to the laudable behaviour of that gentleman in selling corn to the poor, at reduced prices, for several months past.

A subscription mill is building at Hull, for grinding corn for the use of the subscribers generally poor persons.

*Married.*] At York, Capt. G. A. Ann, to Miss F. Gage.

At Leeds, Mr. W. Rhodes, to Miss M. Glover. Mr. T. Hill, to Miss Thompson, of Woodhouse-hill. The Rev. H. Jowett, rector of Little Dunham, Norfolk, to Miss Iveson.

At Gateshead, H. P. Puleine, esq. of Carleton-hall, to Miss E. Askew.

The Rev. J. Gelders, rector of Kirk Deighton, to Mrs. Nicholls.

At Wakefield, Mr. Isaac Aydon, to Miss M. Banks.

At Barnsley, Mr. Heelis, attorney, to Miss Wilson.

At Wath-upon-Deane, E. O'Donnell, esq. of Hoyland, to Miss Aleby.

At Pontefract, Mr. D. Justice, of Cowick, to Miss Barff.

Rich. Hey, esq. fellow of Magdalen college, Cambridge, to Miss Browne.

*Died.*] At York, 87, Mrs. Tancred. Mrs. Lonsdale.

At Grantham, 54, Mr. John Binns, of Leeds, an eminent bookseller, and partner in the banking-house of Mess. Fenton and Co.

At Leeds, Mrs. Pearson. Mrs. Hind. Mr. H. Lupton. Mr. Jas. Bellhouse. Mrs. Charnock.

Mr. J. Lee, of London, son of Mr. J. L. of Leeds. Col. Couffeau, formerly of the 37th reg. of foot. Mrs. Lee. Aged 35, the Rev. J. Leadley. Mrs. Vickers.

Near Leeds, Mr. Taylor. Miss Rothwell. Mrs. Milner.

At Hull, 33, Mr. T. Clay, jun. Miss M. Wright, and Miss Wright. Aged 58, Mr. Wisne. Mrs. Hutchinson.

At Sheffield, aged 75, Miss M. Harrison. Mrs. Burdakin. Mrs. England. Mr. Jas. Butterby.

Near Sheffield, Miss A. Marriott. Mrs. Hounsfield.

At Doncaster, Mr. D. Oxley.

At Gainborough, 26, Mr. John Mozley.

At Hatfield, near Doncaster, 21, Miss A. Swainson.

At Wroot, near Gainborough, the infant son of the dean of Bangor.

At Skellow-grange, near Doncaster, 60, G. Higgins, esq.

At Ecclesfield, 84, Mrs. Dixon. Her charity and goodness of heart endeared her to all her connections.

At Castle Rising, 95, John Wakefield, esq. sen. alderman of that borough.

At Ripon, Mr. Alderman Beckwith.

At Richmond, in consequence of a fall from his horse, H. Cornforth, esq.

At Maltby, 26, Mr. R. Parnell.

Near Northallerton, 77, Mr. Jos. Tennant.

A Whitby, 69, Mr. J. Sanders, sen.

At Attercliffe, Master T. Sney.

Near Wakefield, Mr. T. A. Kyle, an eminent physician, who resided near Leeds.

Near Huddersfield, far advanced in years, B. North, esq. Miss Armytage.

At Bradford, Miss Booth.

At Pontefract, Mrs. Smith, of Cantley.

At Clough-house, near Huddersfield, Miss Nicholl.

Near Bradford, Mr. Jer. Fieldhouse. Mr. John Fordoff.

At Buttercramb, Miss M. Horner.

At

At Fulford, 20, Miss H. Oldfield, daughter of the late Ald. O.

Aged 84, the Rev. John Blackburn, vicar of Boffall and Westow.

At Scarboro', Mr. Philliskirk. Aged 95, Mr. T. Whistled.

At Longridge, Mr. J. Crofs; and, on the morning of the same day, Miss Crofs, his daughter.

At Halifax, Rob. Parker, esq. attorney; his abilities in his profession were eminent and useful. He was liberal to the poor, and promoted all public works which tended to the interest or ornament of the neighbourhood where he resided.

*Lancashire.*] At Spiral, near Wigton, a poor woman was lately delivered of a boy and two girls, all likely to live.—The mother has also since recovered.

At Preston lately, pending an Election, a number of Roman Catholics took the oath of supremacy, qualifying their act by a public declaration, purporting, that the words, "no foreign prince, prelate, state, or potentate, hath or ought to have any jurisdiction, power, superiority, pre-eminence, or authority, ecclesiastical or spiritual, within this realm," relate merely and solely to the church of England, of which they profess that they all acknowledge the "reigning king to be the supreme head."

At Fazakerley, near Liverpool, is a cow of 32 years of age, which has not been out of milk during the last 15 years; she has lately had a calf which is healthy and promising.

A number of houses, gardens, &c. have been lately purchased at Lancaster, by order of the magistrates, for the purpose of still further enlarging and improving the jail. Nearly 17,000*l.* have been already expended on the work.

Since the commencement of the war, 609 persons have been supported by the society at Liverpool for relieving wounded soldiers, sailors, or their families.

The mayor and corporation of Liverpool have laudably published their determination to suppress gaming, and not to renew ale-licences to publicans offending, &c.

A fever-house has been erected lately at Liverpool, (similar to that lately established at Manchester). The parish officers brought forward the measure; and the whole expence of purchasing the land, building, &c. is to be defrayed out of the poor rates.

By a late act, the term of letting the leases of the valuable vicarage of Blackburn, is extended to 999 years;—a powerful inducement to the tenants to expend their money in building and useful improvements, &c. The Rev. Mr. Starkie, Vicar, was greatly instrumental in securing the passing of the bill.

A number of female pupils have been lately admitted into the New Lying-in Hospital, Manchester, to learn the art of Midwifery, under the instructions of an experienced practitioner.

*Married.*] At Manchester, B. Hodgson, jun,

Esq. of Macclesfield, Banker, to Miss C. Houghton. Mr. R. Cartwright, to Miss Boardman. Mr. Robinson, attorney, to Mrs. Chatterton, of Stockport.

Mr. T. A. Hanley, of Liverpool, to Miss N. Nicholson.

At Lancaster, Mr. Wilson, attorney, to Miss Sykes.

*Died.*] At Manchester, Mrs. Battye. Miss E. Rigby. Mr. A. Fleming. Mr. Walker, of the Manchester tavern. T. Worley, esq. late of Rochdale. Miss Reynolds. Mr. John Travis, a young man, whose amiable manners endeared him to all who knew him.

Aged 57, Jos. Bancroft, esq. he filled the duties of a private station with exemplary regularity and benevolence. Mr. Barnett. Mrs. Barlow. Mr. John Campbell.

A. Eason, M. D. in his professional character he was held in high estimation. Dr. E.'s death was occasioned by a sudden exertion to save his horse from falling, which caused an injury to the spinal bone.

At Ardwick, Mr. E. Smith. As treasurer of the Stranger's Friend Society, and a visitor of the sick, his philanthropy was well known.

At Eyam in Derbyshire, Mrs. Trafford, relict of S. T. esq. of Broomyhurst.

At Liverpool, Mr. R. Allen. Mrs. Dutton. Mrs. Hadfield. Aged 55, Mr. J. Moon. Mrs. Jones. W. Middleton, from Knarebro', a musical pupil, belonging to the Asylum for the blind, in Liverpool. The corpse was carried to the grave by four men, the pall supported by six men, and followed by 17 women, 12 men and boys, all blind; a funeral anthem was sung by eight blind girls.

At Lancaster, 20, Miss Hawthornthwaite. Mr. John Gardiner. John Dawson, esq. Mrs. Martin, relict of the Rev. O. M. many years vicar of the parish church there.

At Preston, 86, Mrs. Walmsley. Mrs. Bolton, wife of Mr. B. Banker.

At Ulverston, Mr. Herbert, of Preston. Aged 63, Mr. John Park, carrier for many years between Whitehaven and Ulverston.

At Blackburn, Miss F. Ashburner.

At Skelton, near Lancaster, Mrs. Baillie.

At Broughton, W. Clowes, esq. Aged 87, J. Hargreaves, esq. of Newchurch.

At Conystone, Mr. J. Williamsen, surgeon, of Liverpool, Mrs. Kenyon, of Highfield.

At Withington, Mrs. Shaw. Mr. J. Fildes, of Failsworth.

At Livesey, 96, Mr. W. Clayton.

At Swinton, Mr. W. Boardman.

At Warrington, 46, Mrs. Lee.

*Cheshire.*] At Stockport lately, a publican was mulcted fifty shillings for having refused to give a soldier his dinner, when on march.

*Married.*] At Chester, Mr. Williamson, of London, to Miss M. Dutton, of Barnhill. Major W. H. Gibbons, to Miss Venables.

*Died.*] At Chester, Mr. T. Plumley. Mrs. Haswell. Mrs. Amery, wife of Mr. Alderman A. A. Blackshaw.

At



At Heaton-Norris, near Stockport, 64, Mrs *Crowther*, and a fortnight after, Mrs. *Crowther*, also 64.

At Congleton, Mr. C. *Stevenson*. Mrs. *Smith*, wife of Mr. S. attorney. Aged 82, the Rev. T. *Dickenson*, vicar of Tarvin.

At Runcorn, Mrs. *Hodson*.

At Chesterfield, Mrs. *Potts*, wife of E. P. esq. of Chester.

*Shropshire.*] The act for making a canal from the Severn, at Shrewsbury, to the Mersey, near Netherpool, Cheshire, and for making other collateral cuts, &c. received lately the royal assent.

The mill erected by the directors of the house of industry at Shrewsbury, has commenced working for the inhabitants at sixpence per strike, or the bran.

*Married.*] At Drayton-in-Hales, T. Unett, esq. banker, to Miss E. Price.

*Died.*] At Shrewsbury, Mr. *Painter*. R. *Edwards*, esq. attorney. Miss *Bawdrip*. Miss *Baxter*. Mr. *Read*.

At Lognor-Hall, Mr. P. *Nicholls*.

At Liverpool, Mr. John *Hodges*, of Shrewsbury.

At Wombridge, Mr. *Johnson*.

At Wellington, Mr. *Bishop*. Mr. *Webb*. Mr. S. *Sankey*, of Coalbrookdale.

At Whitchurch, 21, Miss K. *Evans*.

At Ellesmere, Mrs. *Byrch*. Near Whitchurch, 90, Mrs. *Neavet*.

John *Evans*, esq. of Llwyn-y-groes, author of the elegant and accurate map of North Wales.

#### *Derbyshire.*

*Married.*] At Duffield, Mr. John Adsetts, of Postern-lodge, to Miss M. Allsoppe.

*Died.*] At Derby, 36, Mr. *Oakden*. Aged 26, Mrs. *Drewry*, wife of Mr. D. printer of the DERBY MERCURY. Aged 39, Mr. J. *Bentley*. Aged 46, Mrs. *Cocayne*.

At Islington, near London, Miss S. *Johnson*, of Derby.

At Winster, in consequence of a fall from his horse, aged 28, G. *White*, esq. Aged 94, Mrs. M. *Hawkins*, of Heage.

At Melbourn, 54, Mr. S. *Robinson*, many years deacon of the general baptist church of Melbourn. At Swarkston, 40, Mr. E. *Stevens*, Veterinarian, particularly skilful in that profession.

#### *Nottinghamshire.*

*Married.*] At Mifflerton, R. Maw, esq. of East Lound, to Miss Brooke.

At Austerfield, G. Stovin, esq. to Miss *Spencer*.

*Died.*] At Nottingham, 28, Mrs. *White*. Mr. *Brewitt*. Mr. S. *Greensmith*; he rose out of bed early in the morning, went down stairs to the street door, and called out to his neighbours that his hour was come; went up stairs again, jumped into bed, and expired immediately.

Mr. John *Bilby*, son of the late Rev. Mr. B. he was brought up to the business of a printer, of which he became so much enamoured, that he worked regularly a few hours a day (gratis) for the period of fifty years.

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At Blyth, Mrs *Mason*, wife of the Rev. E. M. At Bramcote, Mrs *Pennington*, wife of Dr. P.

At Newark, Mr John *Norton*.

Mr S. *Tallants*, attorney. Mr W. *Simpson*, of the Robin-hood. Mr John *Burley*.

The Rev. C. *Eyre*, 29, rector of Grove and Headon. At Scarbro', the Rev. E. *Bell*, rector of Rempston. At Orton, 83, Mr *Bean*.

#### *Lincolnshire.*

*Married.*] The Rev. Mr. *Banks*, of Boston, to Miss *Hunnings*, daughter of B. H. Esq. Mayor of Lincoln.

At Boston, Chevalier d'Estimauville, a Canadian gentleman, to Miss Blyth.

*Died.*] At Lincoln. Mr John *Patrick*. Aged 34. Mr R. *Mountcastle*. 45, Mr A. *Hutchinson*. 17, Mr J. *Pinder*.

In London. Mr P. *Allatt*, brother of Alderman A. of Stamford. At Farnsfield, Mr A. *Sharv*. At Burton, Mrs. *North*. At Horn-castle, Mrs *Middleton*, wife of Mr E. M. whose ages united were 175 years. At Boston, J. *Sawbridge*, esq late lieutenant-colonel in the horse grenadier guards. At Wigtoft, 70, Mr B. *Bowers*.

*Rutland.*] Lately at Exton Park, a pike was caught, measuring in length, from eye to fork, 42 inches, and from nose to tail 49 ditto. In girth it measured 28 inches, and weighed 37 lb. 4 oz.

*Married.*] At Pilton, Mr J. *Gregory* to Miss Bull.

*Died.*] At Witham-on-the-Hill, Mr W. *Shreckley*. At Belton, Mr W. *Clapole*. Mr J. *Abbey*, of Cottersmore. At Oakham, Mr *Lane*.

*Leicestershire.*] A number of villages in this and the adjoining counties have agreed, in consequence of the dearth of provisions, to discontinue (for a time) their annual wakes.

A society has been established at Melton Mowbray, under the denomination of THE RIVER WREAK AND EYE HUMANE SOCIETY, corresponding in its plans and object with the royal humane society of London.

At the late election at Leicester, in an affray between the partizans of the several candidates, Mr. Robert Hall, lieutenant in the Leicester volunteer infantry, and a gentleman of the most unblemished character, was so much bruised, that he languished but a few days, and expired. The coroner's inquest found a verdict of manslaughter.

The nefarious practices of the comet society have not been yet put a stop to; a number of sheep having been lately killed at Normanton and Shilton, and a prodigious number of trees pulled up by the roots at Hinckley.

*Married.*] At Leicester, the Rev. Mr Noble of Frisby, to Miss Wragge.

At Melton Mowbray, Mr *Watkin*, surgeon, to Miss Doubleday.

*Died.*] At Ingleby, 62, Mr. *Brown*. At Market Harborough, Mr *Benton*. At Ibstock, 45, Mr John *Wight*. At Great Wigston, Mr J. *Davenport*.

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*Warwickshire.*]

*Warwickshire.*] By an act recently passed, the course of a certain part of the Warwick and Braunston canal is to be varied.

At the late fair at Warwick, a weather sheep (of the county breed) was killed, judged to be the fattest and most complete ever publicly exposed in that place; the carcase, without the head, weighed a hundred and ninety pounds and a half, the head weighed five and a half, the entrails eighteen, and the blood nine and three quarters. It was also seven inches thick of fat on the ribs.

The Warwickshire and Birmingham canal is already rendered navigable, from the junction at Digbeth, to near Henwood mill, a distance of nine miles, it will shortly be navigable to Rowington, fifteen miles.

Mr. Clay, of Birmingham, has invented a new species of carriage, for conveying and shooting or discharging coals, lime, stones, &c.

In the parish of Offchurch, a large flight of crows, and another of rooks, were observed to settle in a field, and commence a severe battle, sparring at each other like game cocks: some labourers rushed in among them, and found four of the combatants dead, and others so crippled as to escape with difficulty.

*Married.*] G. Smythe, Esq. to Miss E. Venour of Wooton.

At Hales Owen, H. Bonham, Esq. of London, to Miss Eaton of Lutley.

*Died.*] At Birmingham, Mr. B. Bradnock. Mrs. Bartleet. Mrs. Ashford. Mrs. Micklin. Miss E. Walton. Mr. S. Dunn. Mr. John Scofield. Mr. John Lee.

At Coventry, Mr. John Crump, Attorney. Mr. S. Hall. Mr. T. Jelliff.

At Coleshill, Mr. T. Steele. At Earl Shilton, Mr. King. At Sedgely, Mr. Freeday, sen. Near Rowley, Mrs. Sidaway.

At Bishop's Castle, Mr. John Parry. Mr. John Davies. At Hingings, Mr. R. Hazlewood. Mr. T. Day, of Birmingham. At Elmley Castle, Mrs. Jones, aged 95.

At long Itchington, 76, Mr. B. Grimes. Mr. John Cope, of Bordesley. Near Birmingham, Mrs. Pennel. Mr. S. Lamb, of Ombersley. At Bridgnorth, Mr. E. Whitehead; he had several times served the office of bailiff.

*Worcestershire.*] The Worcester and Birmingham canal is now open to King's Norton, and from thence to Hockley House, an extent of ten miles. A fleet of colliers, for the first time, lately passed along the line.

*Married.*] At Greta Green, T. Coper, Esq. of Woodchester, to Miss Wathen, daughter of S. Wathen, Esq.

Mr. John Carden, surgeon, to Miss Hammond, both of Worcester.

*Died.*] At Worcester, 62, John Parker, Esq. Mr. Oliver. Mrs. Woodyard.

At Kidderminster, Mrs. S. Shirley. Mr. C. Cotterell, of the Hill-farm, Ombersley. At Middle Lypiat, 88, Mr. P. Lowerage. At Throckmorton, Mr. W. Smith. At Ham Green, near Feckenham, Mrs. Watts. At Inkberrow, Mr. John Tovey. At Abbot's Morton, Mr.

Jos. Hobday. At Dudley, 76, Mrs. Hawks. Mrs. Finch. Mr. Abbijs, sen.

*Herefordshire.*

*Married.*] At Hereford, the Rev. R. Crowther, Rector of Spratton, to Miss Symonds.

*Died.*] At Hereford, Mrs. Willm. Aged 82, Mr. R. Nash, of the Moor, near Hereford. At Bromyard, 86, Mr. W. Barnes, Attorney. At Bullingham, Mr. T. Elioge. Near Hereford, Mr. Yeates, sen. Aged 72, Mr. J. H. Afterley, sen. late of Withington. At Rois, Mr. Symour.

*Monmouthshire.*

*Married.*] E. Blewett, Esq. of Lanternan, to Miss A. Duberly.

*Died.*] At Chepstow, in a very advanced age, James Williams, Esq.

*Oxfordshire.*] Lately was discovered at Wallingford, an old painting on oak, representing Christ's last entrance into Jerusalem; it had been long neglected, and even used as a chimney-board, but is now allowed by artists to be an original of Raphael's.

Lately was caught in the Isis, a pike which measured four feet two inches in length, and two feet ten inches in circumference: after disgorging a barbel of nearly six pounds weight, and a chub upwards of three, it weighed thirty-one pounds and a half.

*Married.*] The Rev. G. Bellasis, D.D. to Miss L. C. Vial.

The Rev. W. Benwell, fellow of Trinity College, to Miss Loveday.

*Died.*] At Oxford, Miss A. King. Mr. D. Eaton. Mr. Jas. Lindry. Mr. W. Hyde. Rev. E. Stretch, fellow of C. C. C. Aged 85, Mr. D. Prince, an eminent bookseller. Aged 22, Mrs. Caswall, of Burford. At Curbridge, 70, Mrs. Wright. At Witney, Park house, Mrs. Bush. At Banbury, Mrs. Lane. Mr. John Grimes.

At Witney, Mr. John Collins.

At Headington, 85, Mr. John Armbrough. Mr. Taylor, of Hentford College; going in a canoe down the Thames, in Isley Reach, he fell overboard, and was drowned.

*Northamptonshire.*

*Married.*] Mr. E. Bridgman, of Higham Ferrers, to Miss P. B. Collett.

At Eton, Mr. J. Allport, of London, to Miss S. Falcut.

*Died.*] At Northampton, Mrs. Marshall.

At Peterborough, Mr. Whitehead.

At Wellingborough, Mrs. E. Gibbs.

*Bucks.*

*Died.*] At Sherrington, Mr. G. Rose; he was held in high estimation as an Antiquarian.

*Bedfordshire.*] An infectious fever has lately proved fatal to a number of persons in Bedford and the adjacent places.

The house of industry was lately opened for the five consolidated parishes of Bedford.

*Huntingdonshire.*] A shepherd at Alconbury has, in the course of nineteen months and a few days, buried three wives, and is now married to a fourth.

*Died.*] Mr. H. Blaine, one of the aldermen of Huntingdon.

*Cambridgeshire.*]



*Cambridgeshire.*] At Sutton, in the Isle of Ely, five dogs were lately detected in the act of worrying sheep; five ewes and five lambs were found dead in the pasture, and dreadfully mangled. The dogs were also lying together, apparently gorged with their food, yet unwilling to quit the remains of their repast.

The proprietors of estates, &c. are about to apply to parliament for a new turnpike road, to begin at Cambridge, and proceed to the great north road at Arrington.

*Married.*] B. Barker, Esq. of Swaffham, to Mrs. Hicks.

At Whittlesey, Mr. Aveling, Surgeon, to Mrs. Layton.

*Died.*] At Cambridge, Mrs. Tesson. Aged 27, Mr. John Watson.

At Mildenhamp, Mr. Jos. Bird.

At Hemmingford Abbots, Mrs. Stafford.

*Norfolk.*] In consequence of a female servant heedlessly throwing live embers into a barnyard, the extensive premises (including the live, and other stock) of a farmer near Ayleham, were lately consumed by fire.

An affray lately took place at Norwich, between many of the Northumberland and the Warwickshire regiments of militia, armed with bayonets; four lives were lost, and two hundred wounded men were sent to the hospital.

Lately, during a thunder-storm, a ball of fire burst with a terrific explosion over a house at Yarmouth; the electric matter took several directions, and in a manner very curious and wonderful, materially injured the house, within-side and without.

*Married.*] At Norwich, Dr. H. Beevor, to Miss Ganning. W. Smith, Esq. to Mrs. Fenn.

At the Quakers-Meeting, Mr. L. Candler, jun. to Miss Peckover.

*Died.*] At Norwich, Aged 40, Mr. John Gittens. 80, Mrs. Heath. 91, Mrs. Trull. 62, Mr. T. Gridley. 39, Mr. John Marshall. 30, Mr. T. Godfrey. 62, Mr. J. Lewis. 64, Mrs. E. Monday. Rev. John Blackburne, Rector of St. Margaret and St. Swithin, Norwich.

Lady Kemp, wife of Sir W. K. of Worsted.

At Brocith, 36, Mr. N. Pretymar.

Aged 59, Rev. Mr. Marsh, Rector of Dickleborough.

At Attleborough, Mr. Dickens.

At Bittering, 56, Mr. John Hastings.

At Weasenham, 82, Mrs. Frantlyn.

At Lynn, Mr. T. Moore, of Missenden; he was on a visit, and died in the house where he had many years carried on a considerable business.

#### *Suffolk.*

*Married.*] Mr Lawton, attorney, of Yoxford, to Miss Cobbold, of Ipswich.

*Died.*] At Beccles, Mrs Bateman. Mr John Barnes. At Sadingfield, 52, Mr W. Tingate. At Long Brackland, Mrs Pawsey. At Swaffham, 76, Mrs Ridley. 83, Mrs Surgeon. At Westhorp, 75, Mr John Grimwood. At Stoke, Mrs. Clarke.

Rev. John Boldere, rector of Ampton; he

was in tolerable health the evening preceding his death, when he buried a corpse. He died in about twelve hours after.

*Suffex.*] Near Heathfield Park, within a stone bottle placed in a clump of trees, was lately the nest of a tom-tit with young ones:—It is singular, that these birds, or some of their kind, have built their nests and reared their young in the same bottle for thirty years past successively, although the bottle has at different times been removed to the distance of three miles from where it was originally placed.

At Lewes lately, a large rat was observed to seize a young chicken, whose cries having brought the hen to its assistance, the latter assailed the rat with such vehemence, as to make him quit his prey and escape, although not till he had previously bitten the chicken to death.

Near Brightling, two fox cubs have for some time past been suckled by two cats (that had kittens at the same time) and appear to thrive well in this whimsical situation!

In consequence of the dryness of the weather, the trees and hedges in some parts of the county have been over-run with caterpillars from the brown-tailed moth. The persons employed in destroyed them, complained of being affected as if stung with nettles; also of a sore throat.

At Lewes, during the late high winds, forty barns were blown down, many houses were stripped, and numberless trees torn up by the roots.

*Married.*] At Petworth, J. C. Mitchell, esq of Brighton, to Miss Johnion.

*Died.*] G. Medley, esq of Buxted Place, near Lewes; he is said to have died possessed of 200,000*l.* the bulk of which goes to Sir G. S. Evelyn.

At Frant, Mrs. Willie; she retired to rest the evening preceding her death apparently in good health.

Rev. H. Spragg, 40 years rector of Pulborough. At Clay-hill, near Lewes, 89, Mr. Carman.

*Essex.*] At Witham (between Colchester and Chelmsford) are two families, having each three children, whose hair is perfectly white, and their eyes as red as ferrets, similar to the accounts recorded of the *Albinos*.

An excellent society has been lately established in this county, under the name of the Essex charity, for the benefit of the widows and orphans of schoolmasters.

A vessel laden with coals from Sunderland arrived lately in the grand basin of the Chelmer navigation, being the first ship-load of coals ever received there.

*Married.*] At Chelmsford, G. Porter, esq. of Stansted Bury, to Miss Tindall.

*Died.*] C. Cusack, esq of Tryerning. Mr S. Horlock of Rettenden Mr John Smith of Little Waltham. Aged 57, Mr C. Clubbe, of Dunmow.

At Abberton, Mrs. Gooda'. At East Thorpe, 33, Mr. W. Eley.

*Kent.*] As an instance of the vicissitudes of fortune, the daughter of an English Bishop was lately a candidate for a vacant situation in the Alms-houses, at Bromley.

At the late election for Canterbury, a question was agitated whether freemen who had received any relief within a year, were thereby disqualified to vote. Mr. Serjeant Marshall clearly showed, that poverty was no disqualification at common law, and could not be pleaded unless warranted by the immemorial usage of the place; and that, consequently, as no such usage had ever prevailed at Canterbury, a pauper had the same right to vote as any other freeman. It was determined accordingly, that all voters of this description should remain on the poll.

*Married.*] At Maidstone, Mr R. Peale, surgeon, to Miss Shipley.

At Rochester, T. Coleman, esq. to Miss Sones.

At Chatham, Capt. John Cochet, of the royal navy, to Miss Jeffries.

At Tunbridge, by the Bishop of Rochester, Mr Hammond to Miss L. Davis.

*Died.*] At Canterbury, Mr P. Vincent. Aged 82, Mrs E. Kiffart. Mr John Marsh. Mr Ware, sen. Mrs Walwyn.

At Chatham, So, Mrs Ruffin. Aged 74, T. Langford; he worked in Chatham dock-yard, as a ship-wright, sixty years.

At Findibury, Mr T. Ayres, one of the common council of Rochester. At Watlington, 49, Mrs Saunders. At Chart Sutton, Mr John Shirley. At Farnborough, 33, Mrs Price. At Shoreham, 72, Mrs Roberts. At Hollingbourne, Miss Williams. At Ramsgate, Mrs Read.

At Whatmer Hall, Mrs Durrant. At Elham, 24, Mr John Andrews. At Stylefarm, near Chilham, 53, Mr S. Abbey. At West Brooke, Mr Blundell. At Gravesend, 70, Mr W. Chalklen. At Longport, Mrs Knifton. At Town Malling, Mr John Longhurst, sen. At Fordwich, Mr H. Woodruff. At Sittingbourne, 65, Mrs Creed.

*Hampshire.*] The Odiham agricultural society have adjudged a number of premiums to the best ploughmen and ploughboys, for ploughing with oxen, with two horses only and without a driver, and with four horses, after specimens of performance exhibited in several prize-trials.

A society has been lately formed at Alresford, for the sole purpose of encouraging and ameliorating the breed of the black-faced, or South Downs sheep.

The inhabitants of Portsmouth and Portsea have lately subscribed a considerable sum of money to purchase vessels, &c. for the purpose of establishing a fishery on their coast.

The correspondent of a Hampshire paper recommends a stock tax on the enormous quantities of grain, &c. deposited in the barns and ricks throughout the country, with a proportionate drawback, if brought to market within a limited time; this, at only threepence per

busshel, he calculates as likely to produce to the public one million and a half sterling!

The South Hants agricultural society have adjudged a number of premiums for encouraging long and faithful service; rearing the greatest number of lambs; and for the best show of bulls, rams, boars, &c.

The works on the reservoir, and other parts of the Southampton and Salisbury canal, have commenced.

*Married.*] At Southampton, Rev. Dr. Mears to Miss Wray.

At Durnford, T. Wyatt, esq. to Miss E. Hayter.

*Died.*] At Southampton, Mrs Bewan. Mrs Osbaldiston.

At Winchester, C. Gauntlett, esq. treasurer for the county of Southampton. At Eastgate-house, Miss C. P. Penton, daughter of H. P. esq. M.P. for Winchester.

At Market Lavington, Mrs E. Jones. Mrs Legg. At Basingstoke, Mr Ring. At Moyle's Court, near Ringwood, Miss C. Cary. At Sutton Mandeville, Mrs Bracher.

At Motcombe, Mr Francis; he died whilst giving his maid-servant orders concerning dinner. At Westbury, Mr Tipler.

*Wiltshire.*] The season has proved unusually prolific for the ewes on the South Downs, and the lambs appear strong and healthy.

*Married.*] Mr. Mease of Wilton, to Miss Bunting.

*Died.*] At Salisbury, Mrs Antrim. Mr Evans. Mrs Beckingsale.

At Bradford, Z. Shrapnel, esq. His zeal in support of the Sunday schools, and his talents peculiarly adapted to that end, excited him to continual exertions for their benefit. At Devizes, Miss Clare.

*Gloucestershire.*] The unfortunate Kidd Wake, since his confinement in Gloucester jail (by order of the keeper) has had his head shaved, and wears prison clothes, consisting of a blue and yellow jacket and trowsers, a woollen cap of the same colour, and a pair of wooden shoes!!!

Thomas Yenum and Thomas Rosset were lately executed at Gloucester for riotously taking grain, &c. out of a vessel in the river; being the first persons that have suffered under either of the late acts.

A friendly society of females has been lately established at Henbury.

*Married.*] At Boxwell, W. Veel, esq. of Cottesswold-house, to Miss S. Huntley.

*Died.*] At Gloucester, Miss Cooke, daughter of Mr C. architect. Mr W. Jones.

At Willbridge, So, Mrs Pearfall, quaker. At Morton Valence, Mr Hillier. At Wootton, Mr Cole. At Bentham, Mrs Bubb. At Hatfield, Mrs Marshall. At the Walk-house, near Frampton, Mrs Pearce. At Newland, 90, Mr M. Davis. At Minchin Hampton, Mr T. Mayer. Aged 93, Mrs Odford, of Lawrence Weston.

Mr Hale of Woodford; he was found dead on Millbury-heath.

*Somersetshire.*]



*Somersetshire.*] At Bath theatre, lately, the feather of a lady catching fire from one of the box candles, and communicating to the head-dresses of another lady, had nearly occasioned a general conflagration in the house.

A society has been lately introduced at Bristol for the relief and discharge of persons confined for small debts. Such societies ought to be formed every where.

It is in contemplation to apply to parliament for a canal from the Avon, at Morgan's Pill, to Taunton, with several collateral branches: also to make a floating dock in the river Frome, near Bristol.

*Married.*] At Drewsteington, John Bouchier, esq. of Yeovil, to Miss Ponsford.

At Clifton, John Olive, esq. to Miss S. Ames, daughter of alderman Ames, of Bristol.

At Marllock, W. Stuckey, esq. to Miss Ball.

The Rev. L. Halton to Miss H. Barbe, of Bath.

At Bath, Sir G. Glynn, bart. of Ewell, to Miss C. Powell.

*Died.*] At Bristol, Mr. R. Lovel, jun. he was a young man of first rate poetical talents.

Mr. Walker, many years box-keeper of the Bristol theatre. Mrs. Gadd. Mr. King. Mrs. M'Briar. Mr. C. Kemys. Mrs. Kelson. Mr. Burr. Mr. R. Bayley. Mrs. Wilmot. Miss E. Lloyd. Mrs. Dighton. Mrs. Bigg. Mr. E. Stock. Mr. Cadell. Mr. Pearce. Mr. R. Charlton. Mrs. Farquharson. Mrs. Parsons. Mr. G. Lewis. Mr. Field. Mr. Gresley. Mrs. Davis. Mrs. Norman.

Aged 82, Mrs Parker, widow of the late E. Parker, esq. her death was occasioned by the too common accident of her clothes taking fire while reading.

At Bath, Right Hon. H. T. Cary, Viscount Falkland, Baron Cary, in Scotland; dying without issue, his brother succeeds to the title, &c. Lady Harrington, wife of Sir E. Harrington. Miss A. Cruttwell. Miss J. Lonsdale. Mrs Murphy. Mr Charmbury. Mr D. Lucas, Mr C. Taylor. Aged 34, R. G. Hunter, M.A. Fellow of Christ's College, Cambridge. J. Fairholme, esq. Mrs Fisher.

At Wells, M. Lloyd, esq. Mr. Toovey. At Clifton, Rev. John Wetham, Dean of Lismore, and Archdeacon of Cork. At Bristol Hot-wells, Rev R. Burleigh, of Badesly.

At Flook-house, near Taunton, aged 80, Mr Jos. Metford. At Ilchester, aged 22, Mr Jas. Palmer. Near Taunton, Mr A. Bond. At Westbury, Mr. Tiplar. At Monckton Farley, Mr Batchelor. At Worle, Mr G. Banwell. At Taunton, Mrs Jeanes. Mr R. Dominy.

At Frome, Mrs Neale. Mr John Phillips, Richard Treasure; noted for his integrity; he lived 36 years with Messrs. Hancock and Co.

At Sion House, Clifton, the Countess of Abergavenny.

At Yeovil, Mr H. Penny. At Langford, Mr Spurlock. At Congressbury, Mr Capel. At Cathay, Mrs Hinton. At Belton, Mrs Edwards.

At Bedminster, Mr S. James. E. Rose and her son, a boy of 14; an oven being heated in a room adjoining to that in which they slept; part of the wood being wet, occasioned so much smoke that they were suffocated.

*Dorsetshire*] Weymouth, June 2. The sudden and violent gusts of wind on this coast (seldom witnessed at this time of the year) have driven on shore or damaged several vessels, —One was lately stranded in West Bay, and only one man saved out of a crew of 150. Of another, only a mate and three seamen were saved:—The vessels and cargo were entirely destroyed.

At the late county election, the candidates, at the desire of a number of gentlemen (signified in the public papers) pledged themselves not to open houses, treat, distribute ribbands, nor engage in any other wasteful or frivolous expence whatever, &c.

*Married.*] Rev. S. How to Miss S. England, daughter of Dr. England,

At Chudleigh, T. Weld, jun. esq. of Lulworth Castle, to Miss L. Clifford.

*Died.*] At Lambridge, aged 18, Miss F. Willes, daughter of the Archdeacon of Wells. At Sidmouth, Rev. W. Blake, Rector of Brampton and Stockland-Bristol. At Dunkerton, J. Edwards; being intoxicated, he fell upon his head, and fractured his skull.

#### *Devonshire.*

*Married.*] At Lady Temple's, Stonehouse, near Plymouth, H. White, esq. to Miss B. Dicker.

At Budleigh, Mr. Blake, surgeon, to Miss Parminter.

*Died.*] At Exeter, Mr. J. Williams. Mr. C. Scanes.

At Limpton, D. Carnegie, esq. late in council at Bombay. At Dartmouth, Capt. E. Brown, of the royal navy. Near Exeter, Mr. S. Stephens.

At Ottery, Mrs. Hodge. At Colyton, Mr. R. Robins.

*Cornwall.*] The Cornwall agricultural society have adjudged several premiums of five, three, and two guineas each, to the best sheep shearers, and also for the best exhibition of stallions, bulls, rams, &c.

The gentlemen, graziers, &c. are exerting themselves to introduce into this county the breed of Leicestershire sheep.

*Married.*] At Falmouth, Mr J. Wilson to Miss M. Teague.

At Penzance, Rev. W. Oxnam to Miss Trewecke.

*Died.*] At Launceston, aged 69, Mrs. E. Carpenter; she had been confined to her room 13 years. Near Fowey, Miss G. Pearce.

#### *North Wales.*

*Died.*] At Wrexham, 29, Mr John Griffith.

*S. Wales.*] The act for improving Swansea harbour, has received the royal assent.

*Married.*] At Swansea, A. Page, esq. to Mrs. France.

*Died.*] At Castlemaddock, Brecon, aged 85, C. Powell, esq. he was senior magistrate for

for the county, and senior common councilman for the borough.

At Swansey, Mr D. Nicholls. At Llantillio Pertholey, S. Jones, esq. Miss Stephens, late of Llanidloes. At Tenby, Captain B. Wickland. At Haverfordwest, Mrs. Jones.

Scotland.

Sir W Forbes, proprietor of the village north of Pittligo, Aberdeenshire, has offered a number of silver medals, and prizes of from Six Guineas and under, for inclosing from moor ground, and producing crops of grain, to the first weavers that shall settle in the village, and have looms at work, for manufacturing certain quantities of linen cloth, sowing grafs, knitting certain numbers of pairs of stockings, keeping the greatest number of beehives, and building and occupying the first slated house in the village, &c.

The objects of the great canal projected between Edinburg and Glasgow, are to supply the British and Irish ports, and also foreign countries with Clydesdale coal, to join the two seas on the eastern and western coasts, to unite Edinburg and Glasgow, and to raise numerous and extensive manufactures in by far the greatest coal and lime country in Europe.

The general assicably lately decided that ministers of chapels of ease have no right to sit and vote in the general assembly, and that they form a distinct body from the Kirk of Scotland.

*Married.*] At Edinburg, Jas. Pierfon, Esq. to Miss M. Ouchterlony. H. W. Hardy, Esq. to Miss E. Douglas. Sir H. Mackenzie, of Gairloch, Bart. to Miss C. Henderson. W. Forrester, esq. of Culmore, to Miss Gordon.

At Borrowstounness, Mr. J. Taylor, jun. to Miss J. Hart.

At Rosemount, R. Caldwell, esq. to Miss Hunter.

At Lethen, L. Dunbar, esq. of Grange, to Miss S. Brodie.

*Died.*] At Edinburg, Hon. Miss *Sempill*. Aged 85, Rt. Hon. Lady *Lovatt*. Mrs. *Durham*. Aged 90, Mrs. *Smith*. Mrs. *Bell*. Jas. *Muir*, esq. Miss *C. Garden*. G. *Kirkpatrick*, esq. Aged 82, Col. G. *Gordon*.

At Glasgow, Mr. A. *McGilchrist*. Miss *C. Hutchinson*.

At Aberdeen, H. *Lumsden*, esq. of Auchindoir.

At Edenside, Mrs. A. *Martinez*.

At Jedburg, Mr. W. *Chisholm*, one of the magistrates of that burgh.

At Morningside, Mr. T. *Rattray*.

At Carntyne, 81, John *Gray*, esq.

At Geise, 76, G. *Sinclair*, esq. Alexander *Laurie*, esq. of Ironspie.

At Craigton, W. *Urquhart*, esq. Lady *Macdougall*, wife of Sir H. H. M. of Makerston, bart.

Ireland.

Dublin, June, 13, the price of flax seed has risen higher this season, than for some years past; and as this article is the *Primum* of our staple manufacture, the price of linen must be eventually affected by it.

The parliament has been farther prorogued to the 2d of August next.

Lately, a lady, at Wexford, incautiously standing too near a large fire for the purpose of drying her clothes, the flames communicating to her gown, was burned in so dreadful a manner, that she expired in the course of a few minutes.

As two boys in Dublin, were lately playing with bows and arrows, one of them had his eye entirely shot out, and otherwise remains in a dangerous condition.

Count Rumford daily visits the house of industry (Dublin) to inspect the new buildings and other philanthropic improvements carrying on under his auspices. Among other novelties, is an oven of singular construction, that with a very inconsiderable quantity of fuel, will bake at one time upwards of 30 loaves.

The notorious *Switcher Donnelly*, the great captain of the defenders, in the northern counties, has been lately taken and secured by a party of the Dublin militia.

*Married.*] At Dublin, L. Brabazon, esq. Capt. in the royal navy, to Miss S. Gray. C. Rowen, esq. to Miss Hartpole, neice of the Earl of Aldborough. John Smyly, esq. to Miss Crampton. R. Hillas, esq. to Miss Hutchinson. Jas. Corneille, esq. to Miss Ormsby. D. Corneille, esq. to Miss Stewart.

C. A. Nicholson, esq. of Balrath, to Miss C. Newcome, daughter of the Lord Primate.

At Galway, Capt. Devereux, to Miss A. Daly.

At Cashell, R. Martin, esq. to Mrs. Hesketh. W. J. Harte, of Coolruss, esq. to Miss Mahony.

At Fairymount, Jas. McDonnell, esq. to Miss A. Mills.

P. Holmes, jun. esq. of Peterfield, to Miss Hamilton.

At Limerick, John Connery, esq. to Miss R. Phillips. F. Drew, of Drew's-Court, esq. to Miss Langford.

*Died.*] At Dublin, Mrs. *Stafford*. S. *Digby*, esq. T. S. *Lindsay*, esq. Major of the South Mayo militia. S. *Gardiner*, esq. uncle to Lord Mountjoy. G. *Fitzgerald*, esq. Mrs. *Harvinkin*. Miss *Lindsay*. The Rt. Hon. W. *Burton Connyngham*, aged 64, one of the commissioners of the treasury, of Ireland, governor of the county of Donegal, M.P. for Ennis, and one of his majesty's honourable privy council.

At Limerick, G. *Waller*, esq. Near Limerick, A. *Ormsby*, esq. John *Quin*, esq.

At Cork, Sir John *Franklin*, one of the aldermen of that city.

At Athlone, Jas. *Coates*, esq. T. *Coates*, sen. esq.

G. *Penrose*, sen. esq. of Brooke-Lodge, near Waterford, one of the people called quakers.

At Jeanville, 16, Miss J. *Garrett*. At Ballyshannon, John *Campbell*, esq.

John *Blakeney*, esq. of Ballycormick. At Castle Connell, J. B. *Thornhill*, esq. At Kilgobbin, Miss S. A. *Logan*, of Dublin. At Summer-ville, M. *Bourke*, esq.

A METE-



## A METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL, for MARCH, 1976, at Southgate, Middlesex.

D.	H.	B.	T.	P.	W.	REMARKS.	D.	H.	B.	T.	P.	W.	REMARKS.
1	6	29.66	26		NE	cloudy, high wind	16	12	do.	55		SE.	very clear-hr. frost
PM.	6	do.	32		E	do. fresh breeze	17	6	29.94	34		NE	do.
2	7	do.	do		NEE	do.	12	30.	36			do.	do.
	12	do.	25		do.	cloudy	3	do.	do			SE	do.
	11	do.	32		do.	do.	6	do.	46			SE	do.
3	8	29.62	31		E	partially cloudy	11	do.	do			do.	do.
	12	29.5	35		SE	cloudy	11	30.12	34			do.	do.
	10	29.56	25		E	partially clear	19	6	30.12	34		E	very clear
4	5	29.62	27		NE	cloudy	PM.	12	30.25	37		E	do.
	2	29.77	32		do.	partially clear	20	6	30.17	38		NNE	very cloudy—fr. breeze
	11	29.87	23		do.	clear calm							
5	6	29.95	23		do.	clear calm	PM.	11	30.25	do		do.	do.
PM.	11	30.12	24		do.	do.	21	6	30.17	do		do.	do.
6	6	do.	do		do.	partially clo. calm	12	do.	do			do.	do.
	12	30.15	26		S	very clear	11	do.	do			NE	do.
	11	30.18	25		E	partially cloudy	22	6	do.	do		NNE	do.
7	6	30.12	20		do.	cloudy	12	30.25	38			NNE	do.
	12	do.	30		do.	do.	12	30.12	do			NNE	cloudy
	9	30.18	26		do.	do.	23	7	30.12	do		N	do.
8	6	do.	25		do.	very cloudy	11	do.	40			NE	do.
PM.	12	29.94	31		NE	cloudy & windy	11	do.	do			NNE	do.
9	7	29.87	30		E	cloudy—fr. breeze	24	8	29.83	39		do.	do.
	12	do.	30		do.	partially cloudy	12	29.83	45			do.	do.
	9	29.83	28		do.	very clear	11	do.	do			do.	do.
10	6	29.79	27		do.	thick body of clo. moving from the west	25	6	do.	39		W	very clear
							12	do.	do			W	do.
	9	29.77	35		NE	partially clear	12	do.	40			W	do.
PM.	11	do.	37		do.	very cloudy	26	6	29.5	do		NNW	partially clear
11	7	29.83	do		SW	cloudy	12	do.	do			NNW	cloudy
	2	do.	50		SE	cloudy	11	29.48	42			NW	do.
	7	do.	44		SW	fog in the horizon, blue sky in the zenith.	27	6	29.41	38		NW	do.
							10	29.43	28			NW	sudden storm, with heavy snow
	11	29.94	do		SW	rainy	PM.	12	29.5	do		NNW	partial. clear, high wind
12	7	30.	42		SW	rainy	28	6	do.	do		N	clear
	12	do.	do		do.	partially clear	PM.	6	do.	34		N	do.
	11	30.12	do		SW S	clear	11	29.56	28			N	do.
13	6	do.	38		do.	do.	29	6	do.	26		NNW	do.
PM.	12	30.03	do		SSW	do.	12	do.	38			W	do.
14	6	30.	do		do.	do.	12	do.	33			W	do.
	2	do.	54		do.	partially clear	30	6	29.5	31		SW	very cloudy in the horizon.
	11	30.06	42		do.	do	12	29.38	53			SSW	rain
15	5	30.03	36		SS E	clear	11	29.43	42			do.	drizzling rain
	3	30.06	51		do.	perfectly clear	6	29.56	38			do.	cloudy
	11	do.	41		do.	do.	12	29.62	42			do.	partially clear
16	6	30.06	34		SE	very clear---hoar frost	12	29.66	50			do.	cloudy

## OBSERVATIONS.

*N. B.* By *perfectly clear* is meant, a sky all blue and clear in the horizon—By *clear*, a sky blue but hazy in the horizon—By *partially clear*, a sky in which there is more blue than clouds—By *cloudy*, a sky covered with light clouds—By *very cloudy*, a sky in which the clouds are dark—*B* stands for Barometer at the head of the column; *T*. Thermometer; *P*. Pluviometer: and the figures denote the number of ounce measures that have fallen on the square in the last 24 hours—*W* means the quarter the wind blows from—The first expression of the Thermometer given each day is the lowest degree of heat in the preceding night, unless the contrary is noticed.

## AGRICULTURE.

## AGRICULTURE.

*Monthly Report for June.*

[This Report is faithfully made up for the MONTHLY MAGAZINE, from an actual correspondence in nearly 20 Districts of Great Britain.]

**T**HROUGHOUT every part of *England*, the ensuing harvest still promises to be unusually abundant. The **WHEATS** every where blossom well; the season, on the whole, has been highly favourable; and the quantity sown is greater than has been known for many years. In *Scotland*, appearances are not quite so promising, on account of the prevalence of cold northerly winds during the months of May and June.

In the southern, western, and midland districts, the **HAY HARVEST**, which is already begun, turns out a very heavy and abundant crop. In the north, on the contrary, the hay crop is thought not to be half of last year's, and much below a common or medium produce.

The season, which has succeeded so well in the wheats and grasses, promises equally well in regard to **BARLEY**, **OATS**, &c.

The **TURNIP** sowing goes on pro-

misfingly, and from the good order of the land, a large crop may be looked for.

The **SHEEP-SHEARING** is now, in general, over; and the wool never turned out better; a considerable advance is expected.

The weather has proved equally favourable to the growth of **HOPS**, and the plantations are, in consequence, improving very fast.

The **WHEATS** in Mark-lane, on Monday, fell 2s. per quarter; the sale was very dull.

**CATTLE** and **SHEEP** still continue very high, and **BEEF** and **Mutton**, consequently, keep up their late enormous prices. It is conceived, there are plenty of these articles in the country; but there is, at present, so plentiful a pasture, and the **Graziers**, in general, are become so opulent, by the circumstances of the times, that there is little chance of a reduction of prices taking place.

## TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

*OUR* obliging Correspondent in *Worcester* is informed, that the communication of his offered *MSS.* will be highly acceptable to us.—We are sorry, that we do not find it expedient to make use of the copious matter sent us by the facetious *Timothy*, 91768, &c. &c.—The *Dissertation on Mr. PERRY's Outlawry* has been received from its learned writer, only within these few days; at present, it unavoidably gives way to the *Case of the Licentiates*.

To the *Magazine* for *July*, will be annexed a **TITLE-PAGE**, **PREFACE**, and **INDEX** to bind with the *First Volume*.

The *Conductors* respectfully render their acknowledgments to the *Public*, for the liberal and increasing patronage with which this *Work* continues to be honoured; a patronage which cannot fail to increase their exertions, while, at the same time, it renders the final establishment of the *Magazine* no longer an affair of doubt.



END OF VOLUME THE FIRST.



# Gregorian Calendar.

1 to 1847.

	Gregorian Year.	Franciade.	Gregorian Year.	Franciade.	Commencement of the French Year.		
					Year.	Sept.	Autumnal Solstice.
0	1791 - 92 B.	1	32 - 33	I	1832 B.	23	1 H. 35' 40" M.
1	1792 - 93	2 I	33 - 34	2 XI	1833	23	7 24 29 M.
2	1793 - 94	3	34 - 35	3	1834	23	1 13 18 A.
3	1794 - 95	4 S.	35 - 36 B.	4 S.	1835	23	7 2 7 A.
4	1795 - 96 B.	1	36 - 37	1	1836 B.	23	0 50 56 M.
5	1796 - 97	2 II	37 - 38	2 XII	1837	23	6 39 45 M.
6	1797 - 98	3	38 - 39	3	1838	23	0 28 34 A.
7	1798 - 99	4 S.	39 - 40 B.	4 S.	1839	23	6 17 23 A.
8	1799 - 00 C.	1	40 - 41	1	1840 B.	23	0 6 12 M.
9	1800 - 01	2 III	41 - 42	2 XIII †	1841	23	5 55 1 M.
10	1801 - 02	3	42 - 43	3	1842	23	1 43 50 M.
11	1802 - 03	4 S.	43 - 44 B.	4 S.	1843	23	5 32 39 A.
			44 - 45	5	1844 B.	22	11 21 28 A.
12	1803 - 04 B.	1	45 - 46	1 XIV	1845	23	5 10 17 M.
13	1804 - 05	2 IV	46 - 47	2	1846	23	10 59 6 M.
14	1805 - 06	3	47		1846		10 59 6 M.
15	1806 - 07	4 S.	48		1846		10 59 6 M.
16	1807 - 08 B.	1	49		1846		10 59 6 M.
17	1808 - 09	2 V †	50		1846		10 59 6 M.
18	1809 - 10	3	51		1846		10 59 6 M.
19	1810 - 11	4	52		1846		10 59 6 M.
20	1811 - 12 B.	5 S.	53		1846		10 59 6 M.

† The French Decree does not. The most convenient method appears to be the common one, when after 7 Franciades each. The *Bureau des Longitudes* will doubtless ascertain this point with more accuracy.

## the Common Calendar.

Argument from Table I.	1 Vendémiaire.	1 Brumaire.	1 Thermidor.	1 Fructidor.	First Inter-calary Day.
22 Septemb.	22 October.	21 Oct.	19 July.*	18 August.*	17 Sept.*
23 —	23 —	22 —	20 — *	19 — *	18 — *
24 —	24 —	23 —	21 — *	20 — *	19 — *

\* Marked with an asterisk.

## of the French Calendar.

The Argument		The Argument is here the commencement of the year in the foregoing Gregorian year.			
Argument from Table I.	1 January.	1 October.	1 November.	1 December.	
22 Septemb.	12 Nivôse.	10 Vendém.	11 Brumaire.	11 Frimaire.	
23 —	11 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	
24 —	10 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	

[June]

# TABLES for reducing Dates of the New French

T A B

Of the New French Calendar compared with the Gregorian

Years of the Republic	Gregorian Year.	Franciade.	Commencement of the French Year.			Years of the Republic	Gregorian Year.	Franciade.
			Year.	Sept.	Autumnal Solstice.			
0	1791 - 92 B.	1	1791	23	3 H. 18' 11" M.	21	1812 - 13	1
1	1792 - 93	2 I	1792 B.	22	9 7 0 M.	22	1813 - 14	2 VI
2	1793 - 94	3	1793	22	2 55 49 A.	23	1814 - 15	3
3	1794 - 95	4 S.	1794	22	8 44 38 A.	24	1815 - 16 B.	4 S.
4	1795 - 96 B.	1	1795	23	2 33 27 M.	25	1816 - 17	1
5	1796 - 97	2 II	1796 B.	22	8 22 16 M.	26	1817 - 18	2 VII
6	1797 - 98	3	1797	22	2 11 5 A.	27	1818 - 19	3
7	1798 - 99	4 S.	1798	22	7 59 54 A.	28	1819 - 20 B.	4 S.
8	1799 - 00 C.	1	1799	23	1 48 43 M.	29	1820 - 21	1
9	1800 01	2 III	1800 C.	23	7 37 32 M.	30	1821 - 22	2 VIII
10	1801 - 02	3	1801	23	1 26 21 A.	31	1822 - 23	3
11	1802 - 03	4 S.	1802	23	7 15 10 A.	32	1823 - 24 B.	4 S.
12	1803 - 04 B.	1	1803	24	1 3 59 M.	33	1824 - 25	1
13	1804 - 05	2 IV	1804 B.	23	7 52 48 M.	34	1825 - 26	2 IX
14	1805 - 06	3	1805	23	0 41 37 A.	35	1826 - 27	3
15	1806 - 07	4 S.	1806	23	6 30 26 A.	36	1827 - 28 B.	4 S.
16	1807 - 08 B.	1	1807	24	0 19 15 M.	37	1828 - 29	1
17	1808 - 09	2 V †	1808 B.	23	6 8 4 M.	38	1829 - 30	2 X
18	1809 - 10	3	1809	23	11 56 53 M.	39	1830 - 31	3
19	1810 - 11	4	1810	23	5 45 42 A.	40	1831 - 32 B.	4 S.
20	1811 - 12 B.	5 S.	1811	23	11 34 33 A.			

† The French Decree does not determine the proper rule for fixing the Leap-year: the necessity for one, when after 7 Franciades of 4 years a Franciade of 5 years occurs: according to this regulation this point with more accuracy.

T A B

By means of which the first day of each month of the New French

Argument from Table I.	1 Brumaire.	1 Frimaire.	1 Nivôse.	1 Pluviôse.	1 Ventôse.	1 Germin.
1 Vendémiaire.	22 October.	21 November.	21 December.	20 January.	19 February.	21 March.
22 Septemb.	23 —	22 —	22 —	21 —	20 —	22 —
23 —	24 —	23 —	23 —	22 —	21 —	23 —
24 —						

When a Gregorian Leap-year occurs, one day must be subtracted from

T A B

By means of which the first day of each month of the Common Calendar

The Argument is always the first day of the French year, which falls in the preceding						
When a Leap-year occurs, one day must be						
Argument from Table I.	1 January.	February.	1 March.	1 April.	1 May.	1 June.
22 Septemb.	12 Nivôse.	Pôse.	11 Ventôse.	12 Germinal.	12 Floréal.	13 Prair.
23 —	11 —	12 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	12 —
24 —	10 —	11 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	11 —



# French Calendar to Dates of the Gregorian Calendar.

## TABLE I.

Gregorian Calendar for 55 Years; that is, from 1791 to 1847.

Commencement of the French Year.				Year of the Republic.	Gregorian Year.		Franciade.	Commencement of the French Year.			
Year.	Sept.	Autumnal Solstice.			Year.			Year.	Sept.	Autumnal Solstice.	
1812 B.	23	5 H.	23' 20" M.	41	1832 - 33	1		1832 B.	23	1 H.	35' 40" M.
1813	23	11	12 9 M.	42	1833 - 34	2	XI	1833	23	7	24 29 M.
1814	23	5	0 58 A.	43	1834 - 35	3		1834	23	1	13 18 A.
1815	23	10	49 47 A.	44	1835 - 36 B.	4	S.	1835	23	7	2 7 A.
1816 B.	23	4	38 36 M.	45	1836 - 37	1		1836 B.	23	0	50 56 M.
1817	23	10	27 25 M.	46	1837 - 38	2	XII	1837	23	6	39 45 M.
1818	23	4	16 14 A.	47	1838 - 39	3		1838	23	0	28 34 A.
1819	23	10	5 3 A.	48	1839 - 40 B.	4	S.	1839	23	6	17 23 A.
1820 B.	23	3	53 52 M.	49	1840 - 41	1		1840 B.	23	0	6 12 M.
1821	23	9	42 41 M.	50	1841 - 42	2	XIII †	1841	23	5	55 1 M.
1822	23	3	31 30 A.	51	1842 - 43	3		1842	23	11	43 50 M.
1823	23	9	20 19 A.	52	1843 - 44 B.	4		1843	23	5	32 39 A.
				53	1844 - 45	5	S.	1844 B.	22	11	21 28 A.
1824 B.	23	3	9 8 M.	54	1845 - 46	1	XIV	1845	23	5	10 17 M.
1825	23	8	53 57 M.	55	1846 - 47	2		1846	23	10	59 6 M.
1826	23	2	42 46 A.		etc.			etc.			etc.
1827	23	8	31 35 A.								
1828 B.	23	2	20 24 M.								
1829	23	8	9 13 M.								
1830	23	1	58 2 A.								
1831	23	7	46 51 A.								

B. signifies *Bissextile*, or Leap-Year.

S. - - - *Sextile*, or French Leap-Year.

C. - - - Common Year of 365 Days.

M. - - - Morning. A. Afternoon.

For determining this rule will happen first in 1811. The most convenient method appears to be the comparison of the 5th and 13th Franciades are of 5 years each. The *Bureau des Longitudes* will doubtless ascertain

## TABLE II.

French Calendar is made to correspond with that of the Common Calendar.

Terminial.	1 Floréal.	1 Prairial.	1 Messidor.	1 Thermidor.	1 Fructidor.	First Inter-calary Day.
March. *	20 April. *	20 May. *	19 June *	19 July. *	18 August. *	17 Sept. *
— *	21 — *	21 — *	20 — *	20 — *	19 — *	18 — *
— *	22 — *	22 — *	21 — *	21 — *	20 — *	19 — *

Excluded from all those days in the year which are marked with an asterisk.

## TABLE III.

Calendar is made to correspond with the first day of the French Calendar.

Preceding Gregorian year, taken from Table I.				The Argument is here the commencement of the year in the foregoing Gregorian year.		
Days to be superadded to each of the following days.						
1 June.	1 July.	1 August.	1 September.	1 October.	1 November.	1 December.
Prairial.	13 Messidor.	14 Thermid.	15 Fructid.	10 Vendem.	11 Brumaire.	11 Frimaire.
—	12 —	13 —	14 —	9 —	10 —	10 —
—	11 —	12 —	13 —	8 —	9 —	9 —

2 B\*

**A TABLE**, exhibiting the Prices of the various Necessaries of Life, together with that of Day-Labour, in Sterling Money, derived from respectable Authorities; with the Depreciation of the Value of Money inferred therefrom. To which are added the Prices of the same Articles, for the first 600 Years; and, during the present century, at shorter Periods, deduced by Interpolation. By

THE PRICES OF VARIOUS ARTICLES AT DIFFERENT TIMES (in Money)														
Year of our Lord.	MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.													
	Wheat per Bushel.	Cattle in Husbandry.					Poultry.			Butter per lb.	Cheese per lb.	Ale per Gallon.		S.
	s. d.	Horse. £. s. d.	Ox. £. s. d.	Cow. £. s. d.	Sheep. £. s. d.	Hog. £. s. d.	Goose. s. d.	Hen. s. d.	Cock. s. d.					
1050	0 2½	1 17 6 *89	0 7 6 20	0 6 0 37	0 1 3 29	0 2 0 36								
1150	0 4½	0 12 5	0 4 8½		0 1 8	0 3 0		0 3						
1250	1 7½	1 11 0	1 0 7	0 17 0	0 1 7		1 0	0 3	0 4½					
1350	1 10½	0 18 4 43	1 4 6 66	0 17 2 106	0 2 7 61	0 2 6 45	0 9 75	0 2 24	0 3¼ 31					
1450	1 5		1 15 8	0 15 6	0 4 11½	0 5 1	0 6¼							
1550	1 10½	2 2 0 100	1 16 7 100	0 16 0 100	0 4 3½ 100	0 5 6 100	1 0 100	0 8¼ 100	1 0 100	5 100	2 10	0 1½ 100		
1600	4 c½												0 4	
1625	4 11						2 0		1 6					
1650	5 6												0 4	
1675	4 6	5 10 0 250	3 6 0 184	2 17 0 345	0 11 0 256	0 14 0 254	3 0 300	1 3 182	1 3 125	4½ 90	2 100	0 8 530		
1700	4 9½												0 10	
1720	4 4½												1 0	
1740	3 8	10 0 0 476	8 0 0 437	7 7 0 784	1 6 0 602	1 15 0 634	3 6 350	1 6 218	1 6 150	9 180	3½ 175	1 0 800		
1760	3 9½	14 0 0 667	8 10 0 465	7 0 0 874	1 7 0 626	1 15 0 634	5 0 500	1 10 266	1 10 183	10 200	5½ 262	1 2 930		
1780	4 5½													
1795	7 10	19 0 0 904	16 8 0 890	16 8 0 2000	1 18 0 882	5 8 0 1960	3 0 300	1 6 218	1 6 150	11½ 230	5 250	1 2½ 960		

\* The lower Figures, opposite each period, denote the Price in Decimals, whereof those

Besides most of the old Chronicles and Historians, the following Books were consulted in constructing the above 1299. The Sketch of the Establishment of this Kingdom, temp. Ed. III. et seqq. by J. Bree, 1791. Collection of King William and Queen Mary, Lond. 1700. The 11th Volume of the *Archæologia*. An Enquiry into the Prices of sol. Lond. by T. Longman, 1768. Dr. Smith's Wealth of Nations. Sir James Steuart's Political Economy; and Dr.



ing Money, and also in Decimals, at different Periods, from the Conquest to the present Time,  
To which is added, the mean Appreciation of Money, according to a Series of Intervals of 50  
By Sir GEORGE SHUCKBURGH EVELYN, Bart. F. R. S. and A. S.

[Phil. Transf.]

ES (in Money reduced to the present Standard and Value).

e per llon.	Small Beer per Gal.	Mean deprecia- tion from these 12 articles.	Beef & Mutton per lb.	Labour in Hus- bandry per day.	Depreciation of Money, according to the Price of					Mean Apprecia- tion by Interpolation.	
					Wheat.	Twelve miscel- laneous articles.	Meat.	Day Labour.	Mean of all.	A. D.	
d.	d.		d. qr.	s. d.							
		42			10	42			26	1050	26
				0 2						1100	34
										1150	43
										1200	51
				0 3						1250	60
		56			100	56		75	77	1300	68
				0 3 $\frac{3}{4}$						1350	77
0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1		1 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 4						1400	83
100	100	100			100	100	100	100	100	1450	88
0 4	2		1 2	0 6						1500	94
				0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$						1550	100
0 4	2									1600	144
0 8	2 $\frac{1}{2}$		1 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$						1650	188
530	250	239			246	239	166	183	210	1675	210
0 10	3					1				1700	238
1 0	3		2 2	0 8						1720	257
1 0	3		3 0	0 10						1740	287
800	300	434			197	434	266	250	287	1750	314
1 2	3		4 2	0 11						1760	342
930	300	492			203	492	400	275	342	1770	384
				1 2						1780	427
1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{3}{4}$		5 3	1 5 $\frac{1}{4}$						1790	496
969	275	752			426	752	511	436	531	1795	531
										1800	562
										nearly	

of those for the year 1550 may be taken for the Integer, viz. 100.

the above Table; viz. Bishop Fleetwood's *Chronicon Pretiosum*, 1st and 2d edit. *Liber Garderobæ*, in  
tion of Ordinances and Regulations of the Royal Household, in divers Reigns, from Edw. III. to  
rices of Wheat and other Provisions in England, from the Year 1000 to 1765, by Mr. Combrone,  
and Dr. Henry's History.